

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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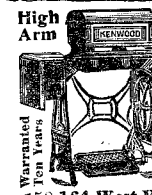
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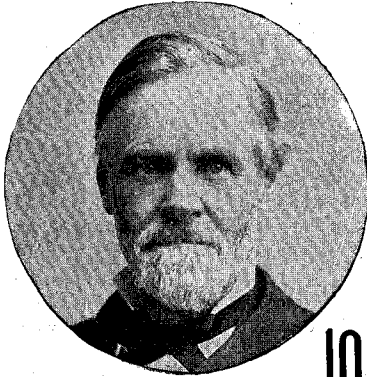


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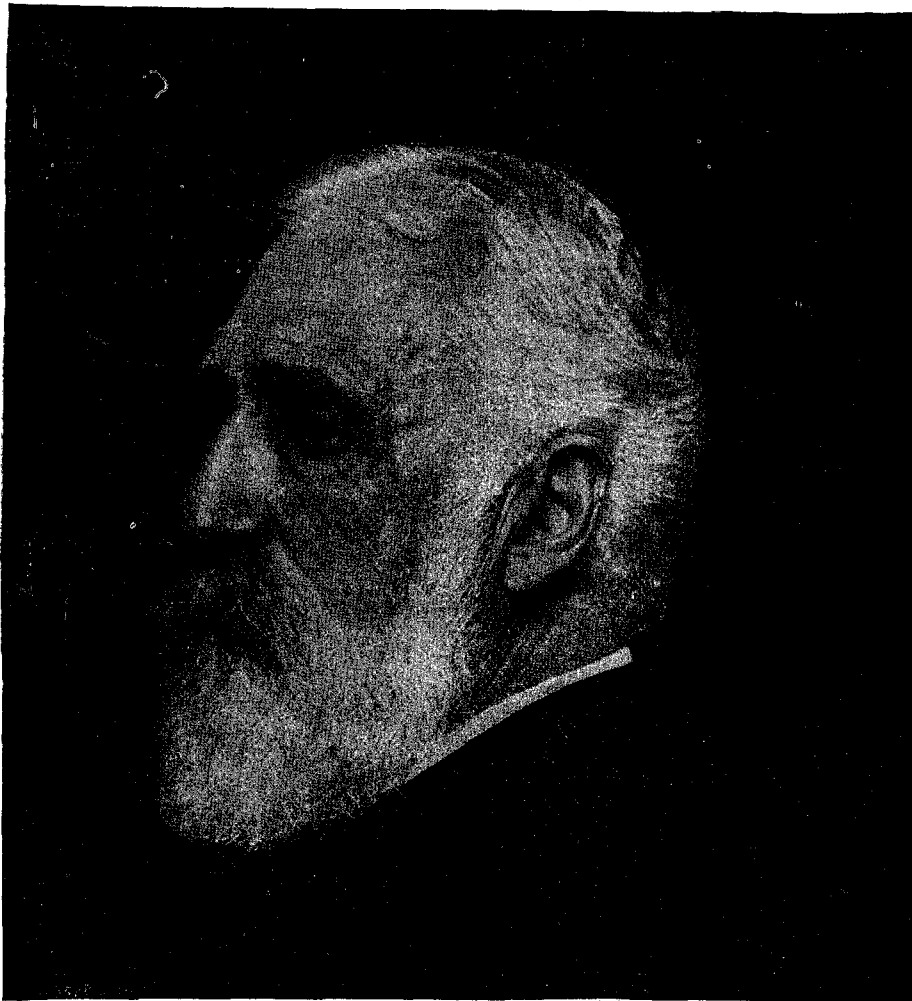
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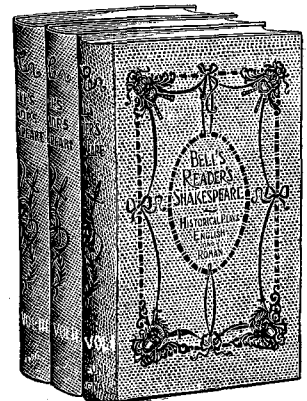
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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

THE FIGHT FOR A SENATORSHIP IN OHIO.

ONE of the most exciting contests for the election of a member of the United States Senate closed last week in Ohio, with a victory for Marcus A. Hanna. This carries into effect the indorsement of Senator Hanna as his own successor made by the Republican state convention held last summer. The remarkable feature of the fight was the organization of opposition to Mr. Hanna, which resulted in a Democratic organization of the legislature, altho the body is Republican, and which obtained for a Republican, Mayor McKisson of Cleveland, the votes of the Democrats and of enough Republicans to leave Mr. Hanna only the absolutely necessary majority of one on joint ballot. Besides commenting on the personal elements of this struggle, many newspapers find reasons for advocating a change in the method of electing United States Senators, and other lessons from the fight. Mr. Hanna's term of office will expire in March, 1905.

Two telegrams concerning the result have been given wide publicity by the newspapers:

President McKinley to Mr. Hanna:

"The result now plainly forecasted is one in which our best citizenship, irrespective of party, will profoundly rejoice. I congratulate you heartily, not only upon a victory beneficial to the country, but upon your leadership in a contest worthily won under the most trying circumstances."

Mr. Hanna to President McKinley:

"God reigns, and the Republican Party still lives."

Representative System Sustained.—"We speak in no partisan sense when we say that the defeat of Mr. Hanna in the circumstances would have been a great public misfortune. The attack on his candidacy was in form and essence an attack on the principles of representative government."

"His enemies could only have triumphed through violation of their pledges and direct disobedience of the mandate of the people on the part of members of the legislature. As *The Times-*

Herald was first to point out, the very principles that control our system of Presidential elections were on trial in Ohio, and if the Foraker-Kurtz-Bushnell conspiracy had succeeded no man could foretell the consequences in the impairment of the confidence of the people in their representatives.

"The most distressing phase of the struggle was its closeness. Mr. Hanna's margin was perilously small. Another vote against him would have beaten him. He won, but even in the presence of a most satisfactory victory—a victory that pleases honorable men of every party and has given new courage to public spirit in all parts of the Union—we can not forget that the result was in doubt to the last moment from the fear that considerations of the most objectionable nature might outweigh all obligations to people and party in the minds of one or more small politicians.

"In the bitterness of defeat without honor, Senator Foraker, if he were a philosopher, might be able to extract some comfort from the knowledge that his conspiracy has turned the attention of thousands of conservative men to the advisability of choosing United States Senators by direct vote of the people instead of relying upon the essential honesty and honor of a few men who may be besieged, in a case like the present one, by Foraker and such 'small deer.'"—*The Times-Herald (McKinley Ind.)*, Chicago.

Mr. Hanna's Victory.—"Senator Hanna's victory was anticipated from the beginning; indeed, the circumstances made it seem inevitable. And yet it was achieved not by the highest skill in the employment of superior resources, but through the blunders of his adversaries after they had virtually won. All the advantages of position were on his side. His nomination by the state convention of his party was ratified by all but four of its county conventions; his election to the office which he had received by appointment from the governor was made a controlling issue of the legislative campaign, and was deemed a chief feature of the Republican victory in November. Thus he had throughout the contest which he almost lost the immense benefit of the prevalent feeling and indisputable fact that the Republican majority of the legislature was under an obligation of good faith to respect the verdict of the polls. Furthermore, it was thoroughly understood that Mr. Hanna's defeat would be proclaimed, and to some extent construed, as a condemnation of the national Administration, and it was felt that President McKinley had every claim to be exempted from such a penalty. And, finally, aversion to giving Senator Foraker a free-silver colleague was a potent factor in Mr. Hanna's favor.

"Nevertheless, with all these advantages, and with the prestige derived from his invaluable services and triumphant leadership in 1896, Senator Hanna barely escaped defeat. His experience should teach all who aspire to the control of political forces that the people of this country demand, and in the long run will insist on having, a free voice in the management of their own affairs. . . . Appreciation of what he has done for the party and the nation and confidence in his devotion to the principles which were vindicated under his leadership are still the prevailing sentiments of his countrymen. We do not need to say that they are ours. But it has seemed proper, at the close of a contest which has aroused universal interest, to review the facts with perfect candor in the hope that they may convey a useful lesson to all observers. There is every reason to believe that so sagacious a man as Senator Hanna will not miss their significance."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, New York.

Senator Hanna's Career.—"Senator Hanna's career is a striking illustration of the quick transitions in politics. Two years ago, the general public did not know his name. He began to organize in favor of the nomination of William McKinley for President, and succeeded despite the opposition of the most powerful bosses in the party, such as Platt and Quay, and, probably, Foraker. He became chairman of the Republican national com-

mittee, and a rousing big majority in the electoral college was secured for McKinley. Hanna then bestrode the nation like a colossus. He was the biggest frog in the political pond. He was appointed to the United States Senate by Governor Bushnell to fill Senator Sherman's unexpired term. A year passes, and now we see him forced to fight for his political life at Columbus. . . . By the rules of the game of politics he is entitled to win. And despite the outcry against him in many journals, as a boss, his career is a signal illustration of what one man without any political patronage to distribute, without political experience or reputation, can nevertheless do, when he sets about it with determination to break the power of bosses. All the same, we hazard the opinion that he has very few of the qualifications that go to make the ideal Senator."—*The Voice (Proh.)*, New York.

Protection to Blame.—"Since there is no difference whatever, morally, between voting and asking others to vote for a bill which will bring in \$5,000 additional business profits next year and accepting a money bribe for the same amount or offering it to others, the ethics of the [protective] system lead inevitably to the establishment of the general rule of bargain and sale in political transactions.

"The next great State to Pennsylvania to seize upon the protective system and turn it to its uses is Ohio. Similar causes have produced similar results there. It is no injustice to say that political contests in Ohio are to-day almost wholly a matter of money. Mr. Hanna has set an example of the unstinted use of money in elections, and we can not be surprised that there should be a combination against him. This is curiously composed of two elements that are utterly antagonistic and as far removed as the poles from each other. The body of it consists of men who loathe and repudiate the use of money in politics, and oppose Mr. Hanna because he is at once a boss and a corrupter. To these is added a small number of men, probably constituting the balance of power, who are out for the cash. . . . So the details of the struggle down at Columbus reveal with unerring certainty a conflict of unworthy agencies and motives that is sickening to every decent American. It is as clear as daylight that there was a plan to bleed Mr. Hanna; that a large number of the members of the legislature are thoroughly corrupt, and that they are playing the situation for all the money that there is in it."—*The Globe (Nat. Dem.)*, St. Paul.

One Redeeming Feature.—"None will mistake the methods by which Senator Hanna's election has been accomplished. There was no popular tide that called either for his appointment or his election to the United States Senate. He is a great politician but not in any sense a statesman, and he is a conspicuous representative of the worst methods of modern politics as illustrated by all the movements which have made him a central figure in the political struggles of the nation during the last few years. He has won because political organization wielded in desperation, and debauchery employed without limit, have forced discordant elements into submission, and it will leave gaping wounds in the Republican organization of Ohio which are likely to fester and sadly impair the vitality of the party in Ohio. The one redeeming feature of Hanna's victory is that it was secured by the defeat of a Republican who pledged himself to the Democratic Senatorial caucus to accept the Chicago platform, including free coinage, denunciation of the Supreme Court, and all its other heresies as the price of his election."—*The Times (Ind. Dem.)*, Philadelphia.

Dangerous Corruption.—"There is a great lesson being taught to-day to the people of Ohio. There is a man that has put up a large amount of money on the one side, who is known to be a candidate for the United States Senate; there is a man on the other side who has put up a large amount of money for the same purpose and his friends have put up for him. It is that corruption fund which has made the disaffection that is in the Ohio legislature this day. Last spring a large amount of money was used in the city of Cleveland in the election of mayor. On account of that fact hatreds were engendered and now those curses are coming home to roost. In the Presidential election millions on millions of money were used, and the party which spent the most money won the day. Napoleon said, that 'Providence is on the side of the heaviest battalions.' One may say, 'The political success is on the side of the largest barrel.' No man can tell the woes that are being generated for the future by this abominable

practise of the use of money in elections. If we ever have a civil war, and it is not improbable that such a calamity will come over this country, it will come because of the corrupt use of money in elections and the enactment of laws that give special privileges to the few against the many."—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.)*, Cleveland.

Direct Election Desirable.—"No one imagines that the direct election of Senators will effect a miraculous improvement in our politics. About the only thing said against the change by those who oppose it is that the evils of politics are too deep-seated to be removed by a mere change of procedure. This is true enough; but it is no reason for continuing to leave a substance in the body politic which is evidently an active poison, intensifying the evils that are organic, and serving no good purpose whatsoever. This question of the Senator, a question with which the business of the legislature has no natural connection, constitutes a wholly unnecessary aggravation of the difficulty of getting a decent session of the legislature. At the most critical time of all, the time when the members might be getting a better understanding of each other and of the business before them, and when public opinion also might be brought to bear upon them with most chance of good results, everything else is overshadowed in the intensity of the Senatorial struggle. The trouble, indeed, begins even before this stage; for the election itself is made to turn largely on the Senatorial succession, so that state affairs and the merits of the individual candidates are almost lost sight of. And all this for no earthly purpose, except that the Senator be chosen through the hole-and-corner combinations of a legislature instead of an open contest before the people. The agitation for an amendment of the Constitution providing for the direct election of Senators should be kept up persistently until the object is accomplished."—*The News (Ind. Dem.)*, Baltimore.

"Mark A. Hanna is now the duly elected, by a bare majority, Senator from Ohio, to serve until 1905. The struggle for his seat was a fierce one, and charges of bribery were freely made. They are believed by many, but were not proved, and there is no talk of an investigation of them. Nevertheless, the contest has not bettered the reputation of Ohio politics and politicians, which was rather shady before, and that State will be hereafter, more than ever, the butt of jokers and the despair of patriots. Mr. Hanna is a man of great force of character, and may be an unobjectionable Senator, but he will not represent, in the true sense, either the State or the people of Ohio. He will represent merely a partizan faction, of which he is himself the most conspicuous part. Still, that will not give him a singular distinction in the Senate of the United States."—*The Ledger (Ind. Rep.)*, Philadelphia.

"The courtesy of the Senate' has become a safeguard against mutual exposures. Hanna will not only be admitted, he will



THE OHIO WOMAN IN POLITICS.—*The Times, Pittsburg.*

be welcomed and acclaimed for his success in 'stamping out Bryanism.' Infatuated Senators, Hanna has made a hundred times more Bryanites by his successful canvass for a Senatorship than his check-book will ever enable him to 'stamp out.'—*The Times (Ind.), New York.*

"Among the amusing features of the contest the speech of Hon. Robert McKisson, of Cleveland, an anti-Hanna Republican, before the Democratic caucus should not be overlooked. Mr. McKisson declared that 'publicly and before the people I am and must be a Republican. But I assure you and pledge you that if elected to the United States Senate by this fusion, I will stand upon the Chicago platform.' A Republican standing upon the Chicago platform is a very peculiar spectacle, but the declaration shows the remarkable lengths to which the average Ohio politician will go to get office. Never before was political nomenclature more misleading than now."—*The Sun (Ind.), Baltimore.*

"It is fortunate for good government that Mr. Hanna has won. It is a victory for the Administration, for the cause of sound money, and for good faith in politics rather than for the candidate personally."—*The Star (Ind.), Washington.*

PENSIONERS AND SURVIVORS OF THE CIVIL WAR.

THE correctness of the table of figures printed by the New York *Sun*, showing that the number of those drawing pensions as survivors of the Civil War is greater than the total number of actual survivors (see THE LITERARY DIGEST, January 8), has been challenged by numerous critics, some of whom are none the less anxious to secure whatever purging of the pension-roll is necessary and who favor the publishing of the pension "roll of honor." An editorial in *The Outlook*, New York, representing this class of criticism, says in part:

"The now Republican New York *Sun* published a startling and

doubtless honest broadside to the effect that the number of pensioners now on the rolls because of services they rendered during the Civil War exceeds the whole number of survivors. *The Sun* reached this conclusion by assuming the correctness of the returns published in the last census that there were in 1890 1,034,000 survivors, and estimating that nearly 200,000 must have died since that date, and that a further reduction of over 100,000 must be made for deserters and for men who had been enlisted less than ninety days. In this way it reached its estimate that there are to-day but 727,000 survivors of the war who could possibly be entitled to pensions, while 733,000 are already drawing them, and 187,000 more are on the list of applicants. To this wholesale arraignment of the honesty of the veterans, of the pension officials, and of the medical profession, a clerk in the Pension Department made the reply that the enumeration of veterans in the census of 1890 was confessedly incomplete, and that the number of survivors in 1890, according to the 'ablest of actuaries and statisticians commanding all the data in the War Department,' was 1,355,000, or nearly one third more than was returned by the census enumeration and assumed by *The Sun* to be correct.

"To this reply *The Sun* retorts in a contemptuous editorial ridiculing the statements of the '\$1,200 clerk.' *The Outlook*, after examining the records in the case, after consulting the English death-rates, and finally after securing from President Jacob L. Greene, of the Connecticut Mutual Life Insurance Company, the results of American experience, finds that the statements of the Washington clerk are entirely accurate. Tho the number of soldiers in our armies during the war began at less than 100,000, and was barely a million at the close, the total number enrolled was 2,100,000. If from these we deduct the 300,000 who died during the war and the 200,000 who deserted, the number of honorably discharged survivors at the close of the war was about 1,600,000. If these men, whose constitutions had been strong enough to stand the 'make-or-break' ordeals of army life, came out of the war as vigorous as the average of men, the death-rate among them during the thirty-two years that have since elapsed would but slightly exceed thirty per cent. The number of survivors at this time would therefore be about 1,100,000—or



W. T. MALSTER (REP.),
BALTIMORE, MD.



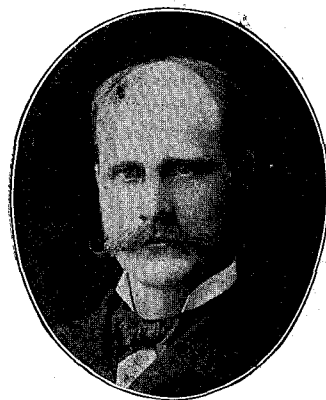
CHARLES P. WEAVER (DEM.),
LOUISVILLE, KY.



JOSIAH QUINCY, (DEM.),
BOSTON, MASS.



PATRICK WALSH (CITIZENS),
AUGUSTA, GA.



RUFUS B. DODGE, JR. (REP.),
WORCESTER, MASS.



MICHAEL CONNORS (DEM.),
HOLYOKE, MASS.



ALVIN F. SORTWELL (CITIZENS),
CAMBRIDGE, MASS.



WALTER RAMSDELL (BRYAN DEM.),
LYNN, MASS.

EIGHT RECENTLY ELECTED MAYORS OF AMERICAN CITIES.

at least 300,000 more than *The Sun* estimated. Even this record, however, is startling enough, for, out of the 1,100,000, 910,000, or over eighty per cent., are either drawing pensions or are applicants for pensions on the ground that they were either disabled in some way during the war or are physically or mentally incapacitated for self-support."

The Sun, in its issue of January 12, prints the following letter from Robert P. Porter, superintendent of the last census, concerning the census enumeration of the veterans and the probable number of survivors at present:

"*The Sun* is undoubtedly right in basing its estimate of the survivors of the Civil War on the returns of the Census Office. The reasons for not publishing the list of veterans as originally contemplated was not because the enumeration was defective, but because of the difficulty and enormous expense involved in securing the data relating to the military history of each one of the million or more enumerated. The enumerator had no difficulty in finding out whether the head of the household was a veteran or not, and whether he fought on the Union or Confederate side. These facts were no more difficult to obtain than nationality or occupation. The difficulty presented itself when the supplemental schedule for veterans was produced. No one could fill this out but the man himself, and, as only five cents extra was paid for it, many of the enumerators would not return to the houses for the information. An effort was made to secure the information through other channels, but the task was too great and the publication of the names was abandoned, not because the totals were wrong, but for the reasons above given.

"With this explanation permit me to submit an estimate based on these figures of the number of survivors at the present time. My estimate is much nearer that of *The Sun* than some of the so-called estimates going the rounds, tho I believe it safer than the 727,122 as given by *The Sun*. If my reasons are not good, I am willing to be corrected. The census, fortunately, besides giving the total number of survivors June 1, 1890 (1,034,073), distributes these according to age periods.

"From Humphrey's Life Table we obtain the fact, for example, that for every 2,432 persons living at 50 years of age, 2,059 will survive to 57 years of age, and 1,998 to 58 years of age. Taking the average age of those from 45 to 54 years of age to be 50 years, we find that out of the surviving 575,746 there would be surviving June 1, 1897, some 487,500, while there would be surviving June 1, 1898, 473,000. If we apply the ratios of survivors according to Humphrey's tables to these different age periods, we would obtain a table approximately as follows:

Age.	Survivors Enumerated Eleventh Census.	Survivors Estimated Accord- ing to Humphrey's Life Table.	
	June 1, 1890.	June 1, 1897.	June 1, 1898.
Under 45	139,438	115,000	112,800
From 45 to 54	575,746	487,500	473,000
From 55 to 64	238,489	175,500	166,200
From 65 to 74	75,214	40,000	25,400
75 and over	11,149	3,100	2,270
Unknown	4,037	3,000	3,000
Totals	1,034,073	824,100	792,670

"From this it would appear that on June 1, 1897, there would be surviving about 824,000 veterans, and on June 1, 1898, there ought to be surviving about 793,000. This is greater than the figures which *The Sun* gives, but it takes all elements of the calculation into account.

"It must be remembered further that Humphrey's table was compiled from experience during recent years in England and Wales as a unit, and while these figures taken from Humphrey's tables were based on the average condition of health of the entire population, the soldiers who left their homes and went to the war were probably a selected population. By that I mean that any one suffering from consumption or any other chronic disease probably stayed at home and only healthy males went to the war, and the very fact that they survived the hardships of a campaign would indicate that they were of good, robust physical condition. The effect of this would be that instead of only about 800,000 surviving at the present time, as indicated by the ratios of Humphrey's tables, as applied to the survivors enumerated at the census, there might be a larger number still living. Of course, this latter is simply my own opinion, but I think it is perfectly sound, and the chances are that if the survivors are enumerated at the twelfth census there will be a considerably larger number surviving than if we applied Humphrey's ratios, as I have done."

LATEST PHASES OF THE SEAL QUESTION.

THE British Government, in deference to the attitude of Canada, declined to put a stop to pelagic sealing, and President McKinley followed this action by signing a bill (December 29) to prohibit the killing of seals in open waters by American citizens, and further to prohibit the importation into this country of all sealskins taken in North Pacific waters. On January 14, President McKinley submitted the report of the commission appointed under the treaty of 1896 to fix the amount of damages which this country is called upon to pay for seizures of British sealing vessels, according to the decision of the Paris tribunal. The total amount is \$473,151.26, the principal being \$264,188.91; interest and personal claims making up the total. The President recommends a prompt appropriation to pay the claims.

These events mark the important features of the recurring topic of the relations between Canada and the United States. The seal question is interwoven with reciprocity, boundary disputes, and other questions concerning which Canada and the United States have differences, and it will be remembered that the outcome of a visit of Sir Wilfrid Laurier to Washington was a proposal to cover all these subjects by means of international negotiations. The counter proposal of the United States was that Canada should cease pelagic sealing pending negotiations on all matters in controversy. A treaty to stop pelagic sealing, formulated by the Washington conference representing Russia, Japan, and the United States, was to be effected through the attitude of Great Britain (Canada). Great Britain's refusal to grant this *modus vivendi* may render futile a long line of international efforts to settle the seal question.

The effect of the new act of Congress on an ultimate settlement of the seal problem is a matter of considerable discussion. While the law prohibits the killing of fur seals in open waters, it does not stop the killing of seals on land by the American company which has a monopoly of the sealing industry on the Pribyloff Islands. The clause of the law prohibiting the importation of sealskins taken in open waters is calculated to take away the market for the skins secured by the Canadian sealers. These skins are sent to London to be dressed, and it is supposed that this country furnishes the biggest market for them. The skins taken by the American company on land, however, are also sent to London, where the preparation and dyeing of them is a trade secret. Such skins can be imported under the law, and success in enforcing it will depend on distinguishing between the prepared sealskins which have been obtained from seals killed in the open sea and those killed on land.

No Agreement as to Sealing.—"Lord Salisbury's formal declaration of the proposal inviting Great Britain to join with the United States, Russia, and Japan in concerted measures to protect the seal herds of Bering Sea was clearly foreshadowed in Sir Wilfrid Laurier's reply to the final overture from the American Government, and will, therefore, cause no surprise whatever. He dismisses the subject with the statement that as Canada refuses to sanction any such arrangement, England would not be justified in disregarding the policy of the colonial government."

"The British attitude with regard to the seal question is now perfectly clear, and it is one of stubborn opposition to all measures against pelagic fishing. The proposition recently offered in behalf of the United States, that Canada should prohibit pelagic sealing for one year as a condition precedent to the formation of a joint commission to pass upon all questions in dispute between the two governments, has been curtly declined. In this position Sir Wilfrid Laurier is now supported by the direct approval of the British Premier, and the negotiations instituted at Washington not long ago with so much encouraging horn-blowing have come to nothing. . . .

"By prohibiting American citizens from pelagic sealing our Government will prove its own good faith in dealing with the case, and by excluding from our markets the skins taken by law-

less fishermen from other countries it will merely declare that foreigners shall not profit in the United States from a business in which our own people are forbidden to engage. This course is just and consistent, and has been made necessary solely by the stubborn refusal of the Canadians to join in less drastic measures to protect the mutual interests of the two countries in an industry which is sure to be utterly destroyed if present methods are permitted to continue."—*The Mail and Express (Rep.)*, New York.

What is Canada?—"Now Lord Salisbury deliberately decides that he will keep the matter a cause of irritation. If England herself had a great interest at stake in sealing, his position could be readily understood, but she has not. In his letter to Ambassador Hay Lord Salisbury frankly admits that the interests of England in the matter are 'slight,' but makes the statement that it is not his policy to interfere with the foreign relations of Canada.

"This declaration raises the very interesting question—What is Canada? If Canada is a dependency of the British Crown how can her foreign relations be separated from those of the empire? If a treaty or agreement made with Great Britain is not binding throughout the extent of the empire, of what value is such an instrument? Plainly Canada can not be a colony and a nation too. The value of a treaty with a colony depends upon its approval by the suzerain. Lord Salisbury himself took that position and lived up to it when he disallowed the reciprocity treaty which Secretary Blaine negotiated with Newfoundland. If Canada has the treaty-making power to such an extent as to settle her foreign relations for herself without reference to London, then Canada, possessing the great attribute of sovereignty, is a nation with which we can deal as such. Lord Salisbury knows as well as any man living that Canada is not a nation, for she lacks that completion of judicature which is essential to sovereignty. An appeal from the highest tribunal in Canada may be taken to the Privy Council in London, which would not be the case were Canada independent.

"The truth is that Lord Salisbury in his game of chess with diplomacy seeks to play Canada as independent in one move and as dependent at another. When it serves one purpose she is a nation, when it serves another she is a colony. That this game can not be continued indefinitely, the United States may yet impress upon the English mind, recurring to our old-time position, that treaties with sovereign powers are not subject to colonial legislation. Should our Government point out to Lord Salisbury 'the grave inconvenience' occasioned by his reference to the 'foreign relations' of Canada, it might quote the recent opinion of Goldwin Smith that one thing that endangered the relations of the United States and Great Britain was the latter's policy of maintaining Canada as a political and military dependency on our border."—*The Transcript (Ind. Rep.)*, Boston.

Congress and Sealskins.—"The ninth section of the bill which passed Congress, prohibiting citizens of the United States engaging in pelagic sealing, provides that

"the importation into the United States by any person whatsoever of fur sealskins taken in the waters mentioned in this act, whether raw, dressed, dyed, or manufactured, is hereby prohibited, and all such articles imported after this act shall take effect shall not be permitted to be exported, but shall be seized and destroyed by the proper officers of the United States.

"We have carefully gone over the debates in the Senate and House on the bill and can not find that this section attracted the attention of either the advocates or opponents of the bill. . . .

"Last year there were, in round numbers, 20,000 skins taken on the islands and 30,000 taken in the water. Every one of the 50,000 skins was sold in London, as all the skins taken in previous years had been. In England they are placed in the hands of expert workmen, dressed, dehaired, and dyed. The skin is shaved down to the requisite thinness for working into garments, and in this state they are 'manufactured skins,' ready for sale to furriers and cloakmakers. . . . Not over 10 per cent. of the whole number comes to the United States in this state. . . . But the pelagic skins will not be sent over in this state of 'manufacture.' They will be made up into garments, sewn on silk and other materials, when they are no longer 'skins,' according to the language of the trade or of the law. . . . If an attempt should be made to apply the prohibition to sealskin garments—which is scarcely imaginable—every such garment will be vouched for by the importer as made from land skins, and how can the Government get behind the statement?

"Here, then, is the effect of the bill, if enforced. American citizens will be prevented engaging in pelagic sealing, while Canadians can continue in it without check. American furriers and makers of sealskin garments will be thrown out of employment, and importations of English-made sealskin garments will be considerably increased. A remarkable achievement, truly."—*The Plain Dealer (Dem.)*, Cleveland.

An Inevitable Reprisal.—"The far-reaching consequences of the pelagic-sealing bill . . . are the result of obstructiveness that has taken a British imperial form under pressure of Canadian policy. If the bill have the effect of law the British industry of dyeing sealskins will become obsolete. The loss to the United States will be small when compared to that entailed upon British merchants and manufacturers. The bill not only prohibits American citizens from pelagic sealing, but also makes contraband the importation of any sealskins, raw, dressed, dyed, or manufactured. Now, the United States is far and away the best market for sealskins. Thus by terms of the pelagic-sealing bill Great Britain and Canada will be made the chief sufferers from the results of their selfish policy.

"It has been pretended rather than argued by Great Britain, as the spokesman of Canada, that the United States has not lived up to the award made by the Paris convention of arbitration upon the seal fisheries. We have lived up to the latter, as well as in conformity to the spirit, of that award. The convention expressly refused to consider the issue of damages due from the United States to Canada for seizure of vessels engaged in suppositiously illegal sealing. All justly claimed damages we have been willing to pay; but we have objected to paying damages to United States citizens who have violated a United States law while sailing under a Canadian flag, and who now claim recompense for the losses that they have incurred by their wanton breaches of law. We have done justly; Canada has appeared in too many instances as a pettifogging prosecutor of illegal claims. We have exhausted the resources of diplomacy, we have accepted the results of arbitration, we have sought grounds of new adjustment, and we have been repulsed and politely insulted.

"The pelagic-sealing bill is in the nature of reprisal, but of an inevitable reprisal."—*The Inter Ocean (Rep.)*, Chicago.

Canada Hard Hit.—"Canada, which will be hard hit by the branding of female seals on Pribyloff Island and the corralling of the 'bachelors,' can hardly make headway against this new measure if it becomes a law. The chief market for sealskins is the United States. They are not supremely fashionable as articles of dress in any other country, particularly in the European capitals where styles in feminine garb originate. Thus if the American trade is shut off the sealers can not count upon a profitable business anywhere. Between the protective measures in Bering Sea and the other protective measures at every American customhouse, what is there but large risk for small prizes in any sealing venture?

"Tho the new law might work a hardship to a select and exclusive circle, it seems to be the only one to fit the emergency. The letters which have passed between Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Gen. John W. Foster reveal the utter impossibility of getting Canada to agree to the conference proposals of the United States except by granting her bonding and other privileges, worth a hundred times more to Canada than the seals are to us. There seems to be no way to bridge this *impasse*, a fact which leaves America with no remedial alternative except that which Congress has chosen."—*The Chronicle (Rep.)*, San Francisco, Cal.

International Boycott.—"To prevent the importation of the pelts into this country will be to reduce the demand for skins. If the American purchasers do not stop buying under the law, they may not be able to smuggle in enough of the commodity to fill the regular demand. When such a measure of exclusion from a great market has been adopted, it will of course be necessary for the United States to justify its action. The importation of Japanese and Russian skins will be permitted, and the production of the Pribyloff Islands will also find its way to this market. But the Canadian sealers will find themselves barred out of a large income-earning trade formerly open to them. The people of this country will probably, in that case, witness the furriers over the borders adopting all sorts of measures in order to secure a chance in this business field. But the Government will oppose the efforts which they make so far as possible. To refuse absolutely to buy

any form of merchandise of another country is a policy accepted, as a rule, only in war time. . . . What will Canada and England think when, if this bill becomes a law, a legislative resolve as menacing in regard to one article of merchandise as Napoleon's Berlin Decrees were to all British products, is enforced by the United States?

"It makes no difference that the interests involved in the sealing dispute are not so valuable as those affected by section 22. Or rather the feeling especially aroused by the whole dispute as to seals will probably so much more jealously inflame Canadian and British sentiment. The public of both countries knows now that the United States will not consent to a commission for the settlement of all disagreements, and also that Canada will not suspend sealing for a year. Matters are ripe for new excitement on this old subject, therefore, and it seems to be in the President's power to give the signal for the outbreak."—*The Journal (Ind.)*, Providence, R. I.

The Bering-Sea Damage Case.—"While the Canadian Government and the friends of ex-President Cleveland are trying to make the people believe that the award in the Bering Sea sealing case amounts to a victory for the Canadian poachers, such is not the fact.

"The amount of the award is \$464,000 [\$473,000], while Secretary Gresham offered to compromise for \$425,000 in 1895 and Congress refused to ratify his proposition. On the face of it, therefore, this country will have to pay more than it would have paid if the proposition made by the Cleveland Administration had been accepted.

"It must be remembered, however, that Great Britain originally demanded \$700,000, which amount was afterward reduced to \$542,000. The only actual damages claimed amounted to \$259,000, the remainder of the amount claimed being speculative and intended to cover the prospective catch of seals which the poachers would be deprived of. That was why Congress refused to accept the Gresham compromise. A principle established by the Geneva conference on the Alabama case to the effect that prospective damages can not be made the subject of compensation was involved, and Congress saw that the allowance of the claim of the Canadian sealers would establish a dangerous precedent.

"The award just made by the commissioners covers actual damages to the amount of \$264,181, and the interest on these claims, some of which have been pending for twenty years, brings the total up to \$464,000 [\$473,000]. This is larger than the amount offered by the Gresham compromise, but the principle established by the Geneva conference has been maintained, and that is worth much more than the difference."—*The Leader (Rep.)*, Cleveland.

How the Claims Arose.—"The claims for damages arose out of the seizure by the United States Government of British vessels engaged in sealing in Bering Sea, these seizures dating back as far as 1886. Our Government claimed that it had acquired with its purchase of Alaska from Russia exclusive rights to the seal fisheries in Bering Sea, and at one time even set up the doctrine that that sea was '*mare clausum*,' that is, one over which we had entire jurisdiction. It was on the basis of these doctrines that the seizures were made. The question, along with others, was referred to an international tribunal which met in Paris in 1893, and which decided that our claim to exclusive jurisdiction or to exclusive rights to the fisheries was unfounded, and that we were therefore under obligation to pay damages for the seizures. The amount of these damages was not assessed, however, and when the Cleveland Administration, in 1894, undertook to settle them by agreement with the British authorities for \$425,000, Congress refused to appropriate the amount. Thereupon a British-American commission was appointed [Judge Putnam, United States circuit court, New England, and Judge King, of the Supreme Court of Canada]."—*The News (Ind.)*, Baltimore.

"Under the terms of the treaty the damages awarded must be paid within six months after the award, so this session of Congress will be asked to include this sum in its appropriations. We trust there will be none of the horse-play of 1894 repeated, but that the money will be appropriated and the incident closed. It has lasted long enough and brought this country nothing but humiliation."—*The Globe (Nat. Dem.)*, St. Paul.

FEDERAL INJUNCTION AGAINST TENNESSEE OFFICERS.

TO the writs of injunction recently issued by federal courts against state officers, in one case to prevent the enforcement of the three-cent car-fare law in Indianapolis, in another to prevent the enforcement of features of the South Carolina dispensary law, and in still another to restrain the Kansas state superintendent of insurance from interference with the business of Eastern insurance companies, has now been added an injunction by Judge Clark, of Chattanooga, against the collection of taxes under an assessment by officers of the State of Tennessee. The state board of assessors is said to have increased the assessment of interstate corporations about 75 per cent., the increase on railroads being about \$32,000,000. Judge Clark holds that the board has not equalized the assessments on different forms of property, and that the railroads have been assessed "out of proportion to anything in past history in Tennessee or adjoining States." It is said, in reply, that real estate is assessed at about three fourths of its true value, while the railroad assessment is not half value. Judge Clark, in his opinion, takes exception to the justice of the attempt of the state board to base their assessments on stock and bond quotations, saying that "no more uncertain and delusive element in the attempt to fix values was ever resorted to than this stock and bond basis. To the person of average intelligence, it is well known that the stocks and bonds do not, as a rule, represent the money actually invested."

Governor Taylor has called a special session of the legislature, which will consider this condition of affairs, and has sent the following message to *The Outlook*, New York, which that paper prints in connection with a statement of some of the facts spoken of above. Governor Taylor says:

"The assessment of railroad, telegraph, and telephone properties was increased by the board of assessors after six months of thorough investigation as to the values of these properties, and this assessment was confirmed by the governor, secretary of state, and treasurer after a thorough review of the assessment. This assessment increased the valuation of these properties about twenty-eight millions. The federal judge stepped in and arbitrarily set aside the assessment, and made an argument against the State. Our own state courts were open, and we think they are thoroughly competent to settle questions involving the assessment and collection of our own state revenues, without the interference of the federal court. That judge set aside our assessments, and in effect made one of his own. Local self-government of the States is destroyed when the federal courts assume control of state affairs."

Effect of the Injunction.—"Judge Clark's decision has made it necessary for the State to borrow money with which to meet the January interest on the state debt. Fortunately for the State, Governor Taylor had delayed calling a necessary extra session of the legislature until after the decision of Judge Clark was made public, and has now included the subject of railroad taxation in his call for the extra session. In the mean time the State is out the \$225,000 railroad taxes, and there may be retaliatory measures against the railroads, as well as a fight between the federal and state authorities.

"The question at issue is whether the federal courts can revise the State's assessment of property for taxation. The case, of course, will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States for final decision. The trouble all comes about from the establishing of a railroad commission in Tennessee by the legislature which met last January. Politics had a great deal to do with its creation. The power was conferred on the railroad commissioners to assess the railroads for taxation. This bill was only passed after a bitter fight. Governor Taylor named E. L. Bullock, Frank Thompson, and Newton White railroad commissioners, and they spent six months gathering statistics as to the value of the railroad property in the State. They then assessed the property at something near its cash value, the total aggregating \$73,500,000, an increase over former assessments of \$32,000,000, which meant an increase of \$100,000 in state taxes and a similar amount

in county taxes. The railroads filed exceptions and argued the cases thoroughly, but the commissioners stood firm. The railroads then appealed to the board of examiners, composed of the governor, secretary of state, and treasurer, but they reduced the assessments only a million and a half, leaving the net increase above thirty-one million dollars. The railroads then appealed to the courts. The Nashville, Chattanooga, and St. Louis, being a state corporation, filed its bill in the circuit court, but the Louisville and Nashville, the Southern and several other railways filed bills in the federal court, enjoining the board of examiners from certifying the approved assessments to the state controller. The railroads attacked the constitutionality of the acts, and charged that the assessment of railroad property was out of all proportion to the other property in the State.

"Judge Charles D. Clark, of the United States District Court, heard the cases, and granted an injunction on the condition that the railroads pay to the State the amount that would be due under the assessment of last year. He said in his opinion that he felt a delicacy about declaring himself on the constitutionality of the act before the state supreme court had passed upon that question. He decided the case in favor of the railroads because he held that as county and district assessors had not assessed realty and personal property over the State at its full value, but only at 60 or 70 per cent. of what it is worth, it was manifestly unjust to assess railroad property at its full value. He gives the railroads until February 1 to pay taxes under the old rate, amounting to \$125,000, while under the new assessment they would reach \$225,000. The railroad commissioners in the mean time will probably back assess the railroads, as they have power to do, for the difference between this year's assessments and those of former years. The decision of the Supreme Court as to the assessment for this year will probably dispose of the back-assessment issue if it is made."—*The Railway World, New York.*

A Case for Courts, Not the Legislature.—"We can't conceive of such a thing in a State ordered like this one as a punitive exercise of the taxing power, and it is almost equally as absurd that a state legislature should begin a war with the federal courts, which seems in a manner contemplated in this call for an extra session. Whether or not Judge Clark improperly entertained jurisdiction of the assessment case that was taken before him on an injunction process is not a proper matter for the Tennessee legislature to determine or even consider. The Supreme Court of the United States is the final arbiter in a matter of that kind, and if we cast aside its decisions we must alter the laws and the Constitution. It is idle to attack the courts, either state or national. No civilized government can exist without courts, and a free people like those of the United States should abide by the institutions of their own creation until they see fit to change them.

"In considering what is necessary to replenish the revenues of the State there should be no vindictive spirit toward railroads or other corporations. They are not responsible for the deficit. They have in the most part paid their taxes promptly and without grumbling. It was not unnatural that they should object to a doubling of their assessments when there was no such doubling on other property. The proper thing for the legislature to do is to provide for the raising of sufficient revenue by equitable assessment of all kinds of property.

"If the railroads should pay taxes on the assessment as fixed by the railroad commission, the difference between that and the amount they will pay under Judge Clark's decision into the state treasury is not more than \$100,000, not by any means an adequate sum to stop the present deficiency. A larger sum than this may be easily expended in court costs and attorneys' fees if more litigation is brought on by attempts at invidious taxation that will prove provocative of more contests.

"If the State is to fight Judge Clark's decision, let the fight be made in the Supreme Court of the United States. That is the only proper and dignified way to proceed. If the matter had been decided in the state courts in favor of the State, the railroads, being non-residents, would have had the right to appeal to the federal Supreme Court. That tribunal would, therefore, be in any event the final arbiter. Judge Clark's decision provides for the collection of taxes on the basis of the assessment of 1896 until a final adjudication is reached."—*The American (Dem.), Nashville.*

The Rate of Taxation.—"In Tennessee—as nearly every-

where except Indiana and Connecticut—the property of railroads and other interstate corporations has been paying a much lower rate of taxation than is paid by the great body of individual property-owners. A long struggle secured a revision of the tax laws about two years ago, and under this revision the state board of assessors has increased the assessment of the interstate corporations about three fourths. The new assessment of railroads is about \$72,000,000, and the railroads claim that it is unjust. To determine whether it is or not we naturally turned to the estimates of the last census. The figures for Tennessee are as follows:

	True Value.	Assessed Value.
Real estate	\$484,000,000	\$383,000,000
Railroads.....	153,000,000	

Unless, therefore, railroads have declined in value more than real estate since 1890, this new assessment of railroads, \$72,000,000, will be only half of their estimated true value, while the assessment of real estate has been more than three quarters of its true value. Against the new assessment the railroads, like resident property-owners, had the right of appealing to the state courts, but, being owned almost entirely outside the State, they had the privilege of going to the federal courts. This they exercised, and District Judge Clark granted an injunction. . . . The legislature of Tennessee has been called together in special session, and this conflict between the federal judiciary and the state government is certain to be the subject of spirited discussion. It is possible that the outcome will be a law similar to that passed last year in South Carolina, requiring foreign corporations doing business in the State to subject themselves to the jurisdiction of the state courts."—*The Outlook (Ind.), New York.*

The Commission and the State Constitution.—"When it is remembered that in the decision in the injunction case the main and essential point determined was the fact that the assessments levied by the railroad commission were unconstitutional because they were palpably out of proportion with the assessments upon other properties, and therefore in conflict with the requirement of the Constitution that 'all property shall be taxed according to its value, that value to be ascertained so that taxes shall be equal and uniform throughout the State,' we do not see where there is any present need of inviting a general and perhaps radical revision of laws in regard to such assessments. If the assessments made by the railroad commission are inequitable, as they certainly are, and in violation of the Constitution, as they certainly seem to be, there is no kind of legislation that can make them constitutional. There is certainly no need of extending the powers of the commission when it has already exceeded its powers, and the legislature can not be expected to pass any laws that will be effective in defiance of constitutional limitations. The common-sense policy would be for the commission and the equalization board to correct the assessments, and if this can not be done without special legislation, that is about all that should be done by the General Assembly under this head."—*The Banner (Dem.), Nashville.*

"This Chattanooga injunction is the country's affair. Judge Clark's attitude invites consideration. He says, virtually, that he will permit Tennessee to collect certain state taxes when he—a federal judge—has satisfied himself that the state's assessing officers have performed their work properly, and not before. If one federal judge can call a halt of this kind in Tennessee, another could do the same thing in Connecticut. This Chattanooga injunction touches the taxing power of every State in the Union."—*The Courant (Rep.), Hartford.*

"Won't the legislature have a happy old time contriving to prevent taxpayers from seeking redress in the courts when their equities are invaded by politicians in office! And what a lovely recourse it is proposed to give those mulcted in the name of Tennessee—the privilege of suing somebody for recovery of the money unjustly paid over, or appealing to the legislature for relief by a special act! Wouldn't they get their coin back in a hurry, tho!"—*The Scimitar (Dem.), Memphis.*

The Ascent of Woman in Colorado.—Colorado is rising into prominence as a State where woman has equal rights with man. It is interesting, in this connection, to note the following resolution, presented at the closing session of the State Teachers' Association:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that better educational results would be obtained if beginning with the fifth

grade some of the teachers employed in the grammar schools should be males."

The News, Denver, under the caption: "The Passing of the Sterner Sex," makes the following comment:

"The exquisite pathos of this modest suggestion is not apparent until one reflects that it is the last, expiring struggle for recognition of a sex which once boasted of being lord of creation; that it was offered in an assemblage of teachers; that 'teacher' is invariably parsed in Colorado schools as a noun of feminine gender. Observe the humble deference with which the suggestion is advanced. Note that nowhere does the resolution arrogate to itself the positive terms of the indicative mood, but is couched in the meek indecision of the subjunctive.

"Alas, how have the mighty fallen! Time was when the male teacher alone occupied the throne of power in the schoolroom. At his frown children tremble. But now he stands on the outermost edge of the threshold while he humbly begs for an odd job in an occasional school to earn the price of a meal ticket. The pity of it is, the male teacher who has been deprived of his means of livelihood has no other field open to him. Wherever he turns he sees an impenetrable phalanx of petticoats between him and his daily bread. In common with some others of the male sex in Colorado, he has been put aside with the relics of a bygone age.

"This progressive Centennial State is run by women. They teach the schools, keep the books, sell the goods. There are women doctors, lawyers, mine superintendents, deputy sheriffs, special policemen, and inspectors of all kinds. Elective and appointive offices, state, county, and municipal, are filled by women. There are women undertakers and women pugilists. Women do the voting, women have ten times as many clubs as men. And they are still the best and truest of home-makers."

HEBREW POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

IN an article on "The Growth of the Jewish Population in the United States," published for the American Jewish Historical Society, David Sulzberger, of Philadelphia, has given figures by States to show the distribution and the increase of the race in this country. According to this writer, our Jewish population has increased from 230,000 in 1880 to nearly 938,000 in 1897. The most striking features of the statistics gathered by this writer are stated by the *Utica Herald* as follows:

"The first estimate, made about 1812, gave New York State a Jewish population of 400, Pennsylvania about 300, South Carolina about 1,000, and Virginia about 100, or a total in the United States of 1,800. By 1818 the total had risen to 3,000. In 1826 it was estimated at 6,000, divided as follows: New England, between 300 and 400; Pennsylvania, about the same; New York, 950; Virginia, 400; North Carolina, 1,200; Georgia, 400; Florida, 40; Louisiana, 100; the remainder scattered or unknown. By 1840 the total had reached 15,000, while eight years later it was fully 50,000, New York alone having one fourth of this number.

"Twenty years ago the first systematic attempt to obtain definite statistical information was made by the board of delegates of American Israelites with the assistance of the union of American Hebrew congregations. Incomplete reports secured showed a Jewish population of 189,756. By 1880 these figures had increased to 230,257. The total population of the country in that year was 50,155,783. It is calculated that since 1880 something over 485,000 Jews have immigrated to the United States. This addition, together with the increase through births, gives at a conservative estimate a present Jewish population of 938,000, the total population of the country is now estimated to be 75,000,000. In other words, it is one half larger than it was seventeen years ago, while the Jewish population is more than four times larger.

"The smallest Jewish population in any State or Territory is 1,000, that being the number in each of the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Wyoming. The Jews are not numerous in other agricultural States. Their greatest populations are in States having large cities, as for instance: New York, 350,000; Pennsylvania, 85,000; Illinois, 85,000; Ohio, 50,000; California, 35,000; Maryland, 35,000; Missouri, 25,000; New Jersey, 25,000; Louisiana, 24,000; Massachusetts, 20,000."

The New Orleans *Times-Democrat* says that Mr. Sulzberger's figures are only estimates, but they are probably near the truth; they are slightly high for the South, and too low for the West. *The Times-Democrat* proceeds:

"There are, of course, no absolutely true figures obtainable for the reason that we do not take the census by religions or by races, but by countries. The Hebrews are enumerated as Germans, Russians, or Austrians. There is, it is true, a religious enumeration made of churches and church-membership, which shows the number of congregations, synagogues, etc., but this merely gives a hint at the number of Hebrews in the country, for all are not church-members, and the race is much scattered in the interior towns, where it is impossible to organize congregations.

"The increase in the number of Hebrews in the United States is extraordinary, nearly half of them having come here in the last twenty years. The Russian immigration, which has been very large for years, is composed almost entirely of Hebrews fleeing to this country from the persecution of the Russian Government, and nearly every country of Europe has sent us a considerable number.

"In 1818 there were only 3,000 Hebrews in the United States, as Mr. Mordecai M. Noah estimated, the bulk of them being in New York, New Orleans, and one or two other cities. There has been a steady increase since then, but it was about 1881, when the anti-Semitic movement, directed against the Hebrews, showed great vigor in nearly all countries of Europe, that the tide of Jewish immigration was turned in this direction. It has grown steadily since then, until the United States today contains one seventh of all the Hebrews in the world, and stands fourth in the number of Hebrews it contains, being exceeded only by Russia, Austria, and Germany; and if the present Jewish immigration to this country continues at as rapid a rate as lately, it will not be long before it stands second, if not first."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

THE wearer of the sealskin sacque is becoming interested in the sack of the sealskin.—*The Transcript*, Boston.

ENGLAND lends China money, China pays it to Japan as war indemnity, Japan uses it to strengthen her navy, and places her navy at the disposal of Great Britain. What could be nicer for John Bull?—*The News*, Indianapolis.

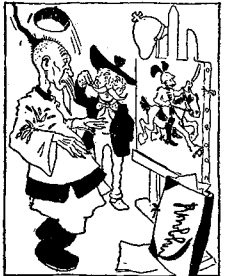
COULDN'T GET OUT.—"My wife was lost all day yesterday."

"Lost? Where?"

"She went shopping in a big department-store and forgot to take her map."—*The Record*, Chicago.

AN ALLURING IDEA.—"What I want to see," exclaimed Senator Sorgham, "is the annexation of Hawaii. I envy the men who will one day come to this Capitol to represent the interests of that far-distant State." "Yes," rejoined the enthusiastic young friend, "they will loom up as giant reminders of the progress of civilization and of the increasing power of this young republic." "So they will," answered the Senator; "so they will. And, in addition to all that, just think of the mileage."—*The Star*, Washington.

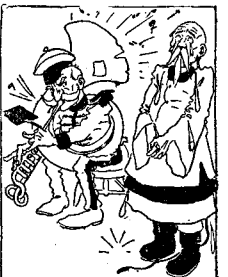
HOW WILHELM MIGHT WIN.



Might show him one of his original paintings.



Then an exhibition of his power as an actor.



Or perform one of his original compositions on the Pretzelette.



These failing, to warble a few ballads from his original opera.



Might secure a groggy condition thus.



But this would be the knockout blow. —*The Chronicle*, Chicago.

LETTERS AND ART.

THE TRAINING OF A GREAT PAINTER OF WAR SCENES.

EDOUARD DETAILLE, the French painter, has reached the eminence at which one becomes a subject for biographers. He is already more or less well known in the United States. In not a few private galleries are admirable specimens of his art, and one of the treasures of the Metropolitan Museum of Art is a canvas of some size, depicting the defense of a French country-house during the Franco-German war. As a military painter he is thought by some not to have an equal living. M. Marius Vachon, who has in press a book on Detaille, furnishes an abstract of it to the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts* (Paris, November) from which are made the following extracts:

"In one of his salons Diderot thus wrote: 'You must have seen, whether you paint or whether you write. Tell me, M. Casanova, have you ever been present at a battle? No. Well! no matter how much imagination you have, you will never be anything but mediocre. Follow the armies, go, see, and paint.'

"The contemporary school of military painting has realized, and even more than realized, the ideal of Diderot. It has painted war as it is, because it has seen war; and, into this exact representation, besides life, it has put soul, because it has taken part in war. All our contemporary military painters have belonged to the army; all have lived the life of the soldier, have known its sufferings and its miseries, its lighter hours and its gayety. As to Edouard Detaille, as soon as war was declared with Germany he obtained from General Pajol the favor of being attached to his staff in a civil capacity, in order to be near the scene of operations; he was doubly exempt from military service, as the son of a widow, and as having a brother in the ranks. After the foolish marches from Metz to Thionville, to Keydange, and other points on the frontier, and the frightful disorder which marked so sadly the beginning of the campaign—where he did not fail to observe every gaiter-button of our soldiers—despairing of being able to find his commander, he returned to Paris and enlisted in the Eighth Battalion of the Gardes Mobiles. Many times he was sentinel at an outpost. One day, with a reconnoitring party in the village of Bondy, he was caught between two fires. His little band barely escaped, leaving one dead comrade and bringing in a wounded one.

"Everywhere Detaille recollected the saying of Charlot: 'The true military painter ought always to sketch under fire.' At the height of the battle of December 30, he sketched on his notebook with charcoal some Prussian soldiers of the Saxon corps against whom he had just fought. By the advice and after the example of his master, it is thus that he put life into his work, realizing, so to speak, the dream of Meissonier, which had been 'to make sketches, to take here and there living notes and put them on canvas, just as Pascal was wont to put his notes on paper.'

"In 1884, continuing the rigorous application of his system of studies after nature, of impressions felt by direct contact with men, things, and events, Detaille asked permission of the Minister of War to take part in the campaign of Tunis, and he was attached as officer of the staff to the expeditionary corps. And when he wanted to paint the soldiers of England and of Russia, it was on the field of maneuvers, at Aldershot and at Krasnoë-Seh, while living among the soldiers for weeks, that he studied the uniforms, the equipments, and the manners of the troops.

"It would not be easy to find, in the history of art, a painter, either ancient, modern, or contemporary, whose biography can be used to demonstrate more thoroughly the theory of Taine as to the influence of race, of the times, and environment on an artistic personality. Detaille belongs to an old family of Picard origin, which became Parisian in the beginning of this city at a time when Paris had been transformed, so to speak, into an immense camp. His grandfather was contractor for the army under the republic and the empire; it was he to whom Napoleon entrusted the task of assuring the transfer post-haste of the Imperial Guard from the camp at Boulogne to Germany. . . . Every one is the son of some one, said Alexandre Dumas. Detaille, in art, is the son of Meissonier, but bearing no more resemblance to him

than there is physically and intellectually between two generations. Detaille has written to me: 'The influence of Meissonier over my career and my work has consisted in the artistic conscientiousness, in which he set me a daily example; and I have never dreamed of ceasing to follow his marvelous lessons, which he always ended by telling me to go to nature, always nature. I have tried to avoid composing pictures of the epochs and subjects of which he was fond; but I have never wished to forget his example, the cleverness and simplicity of his instruction, which was never complicated. I learned painting a little after the fashion of the conscripts of 1813, who got their education while on the march.'—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

DAUDET'S LATEST STORY.

JUST as death came to Alphonse Daudet, his new story, "Soutien de Famille" ("The Prop of the Family"), made its first appearance as a serial in *L'Illustration* (Paris). Conversing about the story with Robert Sherard only a few days before, Daudet remarked: "Not a soul knows of its existence." Mr. Sherard gives the following interesting account of the genesis of the story:

"In 1884 there lived in the Marais quarter an excellent lady, of charitable disposition, who had as one of her tenants a worthy dealer in bronzes, whose affairs were in a very bad way—so bad, indeed, that he could not pay any rent. The landlady bore with him because she knew that he was a man of excellent intentions, and because she had a real attachment for his wife and children. When she died, in the same year—1884—the house went by her will to her nephew, who was one of the under secretaries of state. This under secretary of state was preeminently a business man, and wished to hear nothing about worthy tenants who had excellent intentions but did not pay their rent. So the dealer in bronzes received peremptory notice to quit. He quitted in the most effective fashion that he could devise; that is to say, he went and drowned himself in the neighboring Canal Saint-Martin. He, too, left a will, by which he bequeathed his two children to a friend of his, a novelist, who lived in the same Marais quarter, and whose name was Alphonse Daudet. On receipt of his friend's letter Daudet rushed off to his house, found that the wretched man had carried out his intention of committing suicide, took the two orphans by the hand and hurried to the house of the under secretary of state, M. Félix Faure. M. Faure was dining peacefully when the fiery Meridional arrived, and was terribly distressed at the news of what his late tenant had done and at the way in which it was imparted. There was a scene in the full acceptance of the word. M. Faure promised that everything that was in his power should be done for the unfortunate children, and very loyally kept his word, for they were educated at his cost. And Alphonse Daudet also kept his word, the word which was 'le mot de la fin' of the scene in M. Faure's hall: '*Le romancier n'oubliera jamais.*' The novelist has not forgotten, and the opening chapters of 'Soutien de Famille,' which nobody is reading [because of the public absorption in the Dreyfus matter] except perhaps the people at the Elysée, contain the story of M. Faure's unfortunate tenant and his children."

Zola's Account of Daudet's Last Years.—What we take to have been a letter from Zola to the family of Daudet on being informed of the latter's death, appears, in English, in *The Home Journal* (New York, January 5). From it we extract the following passage:

"Even the atrocious and continuous suffering of the last ten years did not weaken the activity of this mind, so potent in its charm. A frightful malady invaded his person, virtually depriving of the power of movement one who was free caprice itself; yet before the threat of the ever-approaching stroke he was superb, showing a firmness and serenity that filled us all with admiration. Reflect upon the cruelty of this fate, in the height of his energy and glory. What a frightful ruin of the future, of the hope of long life, of the works to finish, of the rest to enjoy,

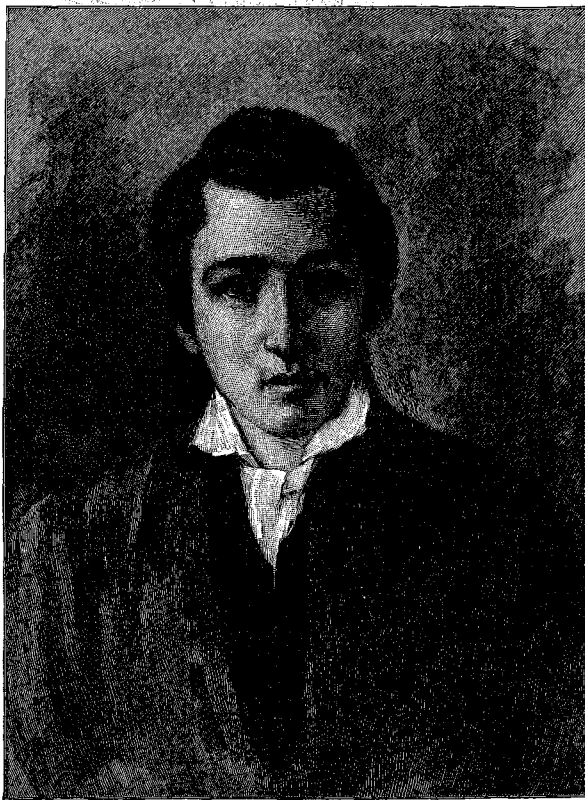
after the triumphant harvest. And he had the great courage to still work, to still live.

"Goncourt said with truth that his intelligence seemed to enlarge. This lover of the sun, of long, wandering strolls, remained alone, face to face with his own heart and his own brain, when disease tied him to his study-table. And there he freed himself from many miseries; he liberated his ideas; so severely did he suffer that he learned to know and pity suffering. Every time that I saw him I found him more tolerant, more human, reading others with a pitying clairvoyance, gained at last to divine forgiveness. Thus we have talked for hours, I watching his thin hands tremble, his emaciated face—the face of Christ—pale with emotion; and I always went away shuddering and upset to think that this man in pain could speak so tenderly of human suffering.

"Think of what he had conquered, of what he leaves, at the age of fifty-seven, when still producing with the same fertility. Still, it is nothing that his literary work is interrupted; it is sufficiently complete, sufficiently lofty, to be beyond the reach of destruction."

THE GENIUS OF HEINE.

ALL the authorities that we have immediately at hand give the date of Heinrich Heine's birth as December 13, 1799, agreeing in this with the date adhered to by Heine's own family. *The Cosmopolis*, however, accepts the conclusion reached by Dr. Ernst Elster, of Leipsic, that the proper date is 1797, and in



HEINRICH HEINE.

commemoration of the hundredth anniversary has, in its December issue, three articles on the poet-satirist-philosopher.

In the French section of the magazine, Edouard Rod happily illustrates the peculiar nature of Heine's genius by a story of gifts bestowed by fairies on the child of the Jewish merchant of Düsseldorf. The good fairies gave the infant imagination, sensibility, great talent, and, finally, genius. Then a wicked fairy approached the cradle, saying:

"I can not take away anything that my sisters have given. But listen: each one of these gifts they have made, you shall possess in the highest degree. They have given you imagination. You will have too much. Sensibility—again, you will have too much. These qualities will be always manifested with

equal force, and since no one has given you moderation—a mediocre quality which is little thought of by elves dancing in the moonlight on the banks of the Rhine—I declare that you will never acquire it. Thus the precious gifts which have been given you, instead of being a source of joy, will cause you infinite torments, and because of your great endowments you will be more unhappy than those whom the fairies have altogether ignored."

To Heine on his death-bed came again the wicked fairy, and confessing that all the poet's sufferings were the results of her gifts of excessive imagination and sensibility, begged his forgiveness. His response was:

"The gifts of thy good companions would have made of me only a stupid blunderer, a frivolous being, happy but insignificant. Thy malediction alone gave to those gifts their meaning; in condemning me to suffer thou madest my greatness. Without thee I would not have been a poet, my useless imagination would not have run through the gamut of the emotions; my vain sensibility would not have extracted the harmonious essence of love and life—I should never have written my little songs. Now I am about to die, but my songs will live, they are there, around me—like a flight of singing birds. Do you not hear them? To many young men they reveal things unknown; many young women will love from age to age to listen to their music; and even those of mature years can not hear them without reviving their dearest memories. Is not this immortality well worth the suffering which thou hast imposed on me? Once again there has come out of much evil some good. And because of that I pardon thee."

Prof. Edward Dowden writes of Heine's Jewish parentage, his militant Hellenism, his radical sympathies, his protests against German feudalism, his beautiful love lyrics, and all the strange diversities and tendencies of his rebellious nature. Of his attitude on the political movements of his time, Professor Dowden says:

"For the people Heine had the sympathy, the pity of an aristocrat; and he had at the same time an aristocrat's alienation, an aristocrat's alarms. 'I love the people,' he wrote in the 'Confession,' 'but I love them at a distance; I have always fought for their emancipation; it was the great affair of my life; yet in the most ardent moments of the strife I avoided the slightest contact with the masses.' He was never, he declares, the sycophant of his Majesty, King Mob. How beautiful is the People! how good is the People! how intelligent is this good and beautiful People!—so cry the foot-lickers of the royal Caliban. No—Heine replies—the poor sovereign People is not beautiful; on the contrary, it is very ugly; but the day may come when his Majesty will wash himself gratis in the public baths. The People is not good; it is often as wicked as other potentates; but the sovereign People is hungry, and one day it may have wherewithal to eat. The People is certainly not very intelligent; perhaps it is even less intelligent than other monarchs; it would now, as eighteen hundred years ago, cry 'Give us not Christ, but Barabbas'; but one day it may attend free schools and get bread and butter free along with schooling."

Heine was fond of calling himself a Don Quixote and Sancho Panza in one. While he had much of Cervantes's irony, Professor Dowden points out these deficiencies:

"Heine had neither the nobility of character nor the moral sanity of the great epic inventor of pain. Some of the dissonances which his poetry expresses were not those abiding incongruities of human nature which form the basis of Cervantes's humor; they were dissonances of the time, or dissonances which arose from his own infirmities of character; yet even these are delivered from much of their baser matter by the imagination, and find what we may term their 'catharsis' in irony. His purest joy conceals a pain; his passion of love is half despair; his intoxication of life ends in a galliard of skeleton dancers; his jests are keenest when the jester lies stretched upon the rack; his tears are repressed with bitter laughter; beauty weds grotesqueness in his verse; what is noble holds hands with what is mean; the flesh and the spirit encounter or embrace; faith and unfaith interpenetrate each the other; he leans toward the future while he turns

and gazes at the past. Nothing is concluded, no complete solution is attained; but it is something to state facts and to raise questions; it is something to be discontented with shallow or partial solutions; it is something to disturb a demure self-complacency; it is something to delay the answers to our problems until the conditions of an adequate answer have been considered.

"Thus out of the diversities which lay in Heine's nature there rises at last a certain unity, and the conciliation of his contending powers and tendencies is effected by an irony which detaches him from each of his inward moods and from each of his views of things external. He belongs to the race of skeptics, but he is a sceptic who inquires, a skeptic who hopes. He felt the need of a religion of joy, and also of a religion of sorrow, and he states the case on behalf of each."

Perhaps the most striking article that has appeared on Heine is that of I. Zangwill, entitled "From a Mattress Grave." In this story—half true and half fiction—of the last year of Heine's life, there is given an analysis of the subtle, powerful, inconsistent, and perplexing genius, that could only be written by a wit, a satirist, a poet, and a Jew. To the dying poet's fifth-story room has come an Englishwoman whom Heine had known when she was a child at Boulogne. He talks to her of his youth, his studies, his work, and his dreams. Of religion Heine is represented as speaking in the following strain:

"And where, indeed—if not in Judaism, broadened by Hellenism—shall one find the religion of the future? Be sure of this, anyhow, that only a Jew will find it. We have the gift of religion, the wisdom of the ages. You others—young races fresh from staining your bodies with woad—have never yet got as far as Moses. Moses—that giant figure—who dwarfs Sinai when he stands upon it, the great artist in life, who, as I point out in my 'Confessions,' built human pyramids; who created Israel; who took a poor shepherd family and created a nation from it—a great, eternal, holy people, a people of God, destined to outlive the centuries, and to serve as a pattern to all other nations—a statesman, not a dreamer, who did not deny the world and the flesh, but sanctified it. Happiness, is it not implied in the very aspiration of the Christian for postmundane bliss? And yet, 'the man Moses was very meek'; the most humble and lovable of men. He too—tho it is always ignored—was ready to die for the sins of others, praying, when his people had sinned, that *his* name might be blotted out instead; and tho God offered to make of him a great nation, yet did he prefer the greatness of his people. He led them to Palestine, but his own foot never touched the promised land. What a glorious, God-like figure, and yet so prone to wrath and error, so lovably human! How he is modeled all round like a Rembrandt—while your starveling monks have made your Christ a mere decorative figure with a gold halo. O Moshè Rabbenu, Moses our teacher indeed! No, Christ was not the first nor the last of our race to wear a crown of thorns."

Acknowledging his own self-contradictions and inconsistencies, Heine is represented as thus describing himself:

"Yes, I was born for paradox. A German Parisian, a Jewish German, a hated political exile who yearns for dear homely old Germany, a skeptical sufferer with a Christian patience, a romantic poet expressing in classic form the modern spirit, a Jew and poor—think you I do not see myself as lucidly as I see the world? 'My mind to me a kingdom is,' sang your old poet. Mine is a republic, and all moods are free, equal, and fraternal, as befits a child of light. Or, if there *is* a despot, 'tis the king's jester, who laughs at the king as well as all his subjects. But am I not nearer truth for not being caged in a creed or a clan? Who dares to think Truth frozen—on this phantasmagorical planet, that whirls in beginningless time through endless space! Let us trust, for the honor of God, that the contradictory creeds for which men have died are all true. Perhaps humor—your right Hegelian touchstone to which everything yields up its latest negation, passing on to its own contradiction—gives truer lights and shades than your pedantic Philistinism. Is truth really in the cold white light, or in the shimmering interplay of the rainbow tints that fuse in it? Bah! Your Philistine critic will sum me up after I am dead in a phrase; or he will take my character to pieces and show how they contradict each other, and adjudge me, like a schoolmaster, so many good marks for this quality, and so many

bad marks for that. Biographers will weigh me grocer-wise, as Kant weighed the Deity. Ugh! You can only be judged by your peers or by your superiors, by the minds that circumscribe yours, not by those that are smaller than yours. I tell you that when they have written three tons about me, they shall as little understand me as the Cosmos I reflect. Does the pine contradict the rose or the lotusland the iceberg? I am Spain, I am Persia, I am the North Sea, I am the beautiful gods of old Greece, I am Brahma brooding over the sunlands, I am Egypt, I am the Sphinx. But oh, dear Lucy, the tragedy of the modern, all-mirroring consciousness that dares to look on God face to face, not content, with Moses, to see the back parts; nor, with the Israelites, to gaze on Moses. *Ach*, why was I not made four-square like Moses Mendelssohn or sublimely one-sided like Savonarola; I, too, could have died to save humanity if I did not at the same time suspect humanity was not worth saving. To be Don Quixote and Sancho Panza in one, what a tragedy! No, your limited intellects are happier; those that see life in some one noble way, and in unity find strength."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

ONE HUNDRED NIGHTS OF HAMLET.

MR. FORBES ROBERTSON'S *Hamlet*, the flattering reviews of which were reproduced in our columns last summer, has had a hundred nights' run; and the effect upon the actors is compared by *The Saturday Review* to the effects of the six days' bicycle race upon the riders therein participating:

"On Monday last I went, in my private capacity, to witness the last lap but five of the Lyceum trial of endurance. The performers had passed through the stage of acute mania, and were for the most part sleep-walking in a sort of dazed blank-verse dream. Mr. Barnes raved of some New England maiden named Affection Poo; the subtle distinctions made by Mrs. Patrick Campbell between madness and sanity had blurred off into a placid idiocy turned to favor and to prettiness; Mr. Forbes Robertson, his lightness of heart all gone, wandered into another play at the words 'Sleep? No more!' which he delivered as, 'Sleep no more.' Fortunately, before he could add 'Macbeth does murder sleep,' he relapsed into *Hamlet* and saved the situation. And yet some of the company seemed all the better for their unnatural exercise. The King was in uproarious spirits; and the Ghost, always comfortable, was now positively pampered, his indifference to the inconveniences of purgatory having developed into a bean-fed enjoyment of them. *Fortinbras*, as I judged, had sought consolation in religion; he was anxious concerning *Hamlet's* eternal welfare; but his general health seemed excellent. As Mr. Gould did not play on the occasion of my first visit, I could not compare him with his former self; but his condition was sufficiently grave. His attitude was that of a castaway mariner who has no longer hope enough to scan the horizon for a sail; yet even in this extremity his unconquerable generosity of temperament had not deserted him. When his cue came, he would jump up and lend a hand with all his old alacrity and resolution."

The writer then proceeds to compare the old system of a stock-company playing two or three different pieces every night with the long-run system. He says:

"The truth is, it is just as impossible for a human being to study and perform a new part of any magnitude every day as to play 'Hamlet' for a hundred consecutive nights. Nevertheless, if an actor is required to do these things, he will find some way out of the difficulty without refusing. The stock actor solved the problem by adopting a 'line': for example, if his 'line' was old age, he acquired a trick of doddering and speaking in a cracked voice: if juvenility, he swaggered and effervesced. With these accomplishments, eked out by a few rules of thumb as to wigs and face-painting, one deplorable step dance, and one still more deplorable 'combat,' he 'swallowed' every part given to him in a couple of hours, and regurgitated it in the evening over the footlights, always in the same manner, however finely the dramatist might have individualized it. His infamous incompetence at last swept him from the reputable theaters into the barns and booths; and it was then that he became canonized, in the imagination of

a posterity that had never suffered from him, and the incarnation of the one quality in which he was quite damnably deficient: to wit, versatility. His great contribution to dramatic art was the knack of earning a living for fifty years on the stage without ever really acting, or either knowing or caring for the difference between the 'Comedy of Errors' and 'Box and Cox.'

"A moment's consideration will show that the results of the long-run system at its worst are more bearable than the horrors of the past. . . . The best system, of course, lies between these extremes. Take the case of the great Italian actors who have visited us, and whose acting is of an excellence apparently quite beyond the reach of our best English performers. We find them extremely chary of playing every night. They have a repertory containing plays which count as resting-places for them. For example, Duse relieves *Magda* with *Mirandolina* just as our own Shakespearian star actors used to relieve *Richard the Third* and *Othello* with *Charles Surface* and *Don Felix*. But even with this mitigation no actor can possibly play leading parts of the first order six nights a week all the year round unless he underplays them, or routines them mechanically in the old stock manner, or faces a terrible risk of disablement by paralysis, or, finally, resorts to alcohol or morphine, with the usual penalties. What we want in order to get the best work is a repertory theater with alternative casts."

LEADING ENGLISH WOMEN NOVELISTS.

THE reader of English fiction hardly suspects that the array of women novelists is a very formidable one. A few are being written about, but very little is known about the career and personal characteristics of the majority, in which are found names not unknown to fame and distinction. In *The Woman at Home*, a London magazine, Mrs. Sarah A. Tooley gives sketches of twenty-three English women novelists, and she has by no means exhausted the list. Without quoting from her remarks about such writers as Mrs. Humphry Ward, Ouida, Sarah Grand, Mrs. Hodgson-Burnett, and others, sketches of whom have ap-



EDNA LYALL.

peared in THE LITERARY DIGEST from time to time, we extract portions from the remaining pages of the elaborate essay.

Miss Braddon, who appeals to the lovers of exciting and sensational fiction of the higher order, and who writes to amuse and interest, is the subject of the first sketch. She is the daughter of a London solicitor and was born in the year which saw the Queen come to the throne. In her early teens she began to model her stories upon those of Charlotte Brontë, but they appeared only in obscure newspapers. Mrs. Tooley proceeds as follows:

"A printer at Beverley commissioned the young novelist to write, for ten pounds, a story which was to combine the humor of Dickens with the plot construction of G. W. M. Reynolds. Had she been told to combine the qualities of all the masters of

fiction put together, she would probably have set to work to accomplish the task, being brimful of literary enthusiasm, and perfectly reckless so long as she succeeded in making a sensation. The story born of this travail was her first novel, 'The Trail of the Serpent,' originally published under the stirring title 'Three Times Dead.' The story was written in some farmhouse lodgings at Beverley, Yorkshire, where the budding novelist, accompanied by her watchful mother, spent several months in rustic quietude, riding about the green lanes on a farm horse, desperately weaving plots and drawing characters, and returning home to fill sheets of foolscap with lightning-like rapidity, while the



OLIVE SCHREINER.

boy from the Beverley printer's waited in the farmhouse kitchen for the week's instalment of the story. It was a period of tremendous excitement, for the young author had likewise been commissioned to write a poem in the Spenserian meter, in which Garibaldi was to be the hero. But Miss Braddon was not meant for an heroic poet, and she grew to hate the Italian hero and his wonderful achievements, and loved far better to write prose about villains and fine London houses and ladies with hair like 'molten gold.'

"Miss Braddon was about twenty-four when she published 'Lady Audley's Secret,' which made her name as a novelist. This brilliant success was quickly followed by the equally popular 'Aurora Floyd' and 'Eleanor's Victory' and 'Henry Dunbar.' By the year 1864 her writings had attained a *furor*, for, despite some extravaganzas, there was action and drama in the stories which held the reader's attention to the last page. There was always a well-conceived plot and a good supply of villainy, secret intrigues, murders, forging of wills, and the whole stock-in-trade of high melodrama skilfully handled. More than fifty novels have succeeded these first successes, and Miss Braddon still remains one of the most popular story-writers of the day."

A most interesting story is that of Mrs. W. K. Clifford, who has been gaining fame since the premature death of her husband, the great mathematician and philosopher. She made three of her successes with anonymous works, "Mrs. Keith's Crime," "Love Letters of a Worldly Woman," and "Aunt Anne." She belongs to a West Indian family, tho she was born in London. She was married in 1875, and in 1879 her husband died. To quote from the sketch:

"Speaking of the manner in which her first story was written,

Mrs. Clifford said: "I wrote so swiftly that my hand often ached, but with a certainty of what must be told that made the concluding chapter an agony. It was done on my knees. When it was over, the awful stillness and the empty room appalled me. As for the story being painful, human life is often an agony borne in silence, and because of the silence, it does not occur to us to give the sympathy and the help that might lighten it. Besides, it is surely the business of fiction to make us familiar with the joys and sorrows of life."

Miss Betham-Edwards is usually spoken of in connection with moral and serious topics. She is an advocate of higher education for women, an antivivisectionist, and a staunch supporter of the Salvation Army: She is not a voluminous writer, and among the novels which she has produced the charming story of "Kitty" is the most popular. It was a favorite book with Mr. Coventry Patmore, and, Lord Houghton said "Kitty" was the best novel he had ever read. She was born in Epswich, and her mother's family were the great friends of Charles Lamb.

"Edna Lyall" (Miss Ellen Bayly) is an established favorite, yet little is known about her. She was born at Brighton, and educated at home by her father, a barrister. Her first novel, "Won by Waiting," lifted her into the front rank. The second novel, "We Two," deals with a persecuted atheist (supposed to be Bradlaugh). She has written sympathetically about the Irish and likes historical novels. Mrs. Tooley writes:

"Music occupies some of her leisure, but her great delight is in seeing a good play, one of Shakespeare's by preference, and she often takes a flying journey to London for this purpose. It will be remembered that her own story, 'In the Golden Days,' has been dramatized. There is about Edna Lyall a beautiful charity which thinketh and speaketh no evil, and in these days when fierce competition for public favor induces a spirit of rivalry among most writers, one never hears from Edna Lyall one word of carping criticism about her fellow workers, even of those whose books you instinctively feel are not to her taste. She is content to do her own work steadily and quietly, and to leave the verdict to the public. That she suffers when adverse criticism comes seems natural, but she is one of those who make no sign. The dominant note of her writing is sympathy with the oppressed. We have seen it in the sympathetic portrayal of the persecuted for conscience's sake in her early books, and in the fair treatment of Irish questions in 'Doreen'; and it has been yet more recently exemplified in 'The Autobiography of a Truth,' a slight story in itself, but written for the purpose of showing the wrongs of the Armenians, and the proceeds of which have been devoted to the Armenian Fund."

It is not generally known that Meredith "discovered" Olive Schreiner. Her early history has often been told, but her social and philosophical views have received but vague reference. Touching these we read:

"Olive Schreiner is one of the most consistent advocates for the emancipation of woman. She throws the responsibility on the shoulders of the women themselves, and thinks it beside the mark to demand the franchise from men. It is women who must enfranchise themselves by rising above that which is paltry and trivial, and I am afraid that she does not consider the general tone of women's magazine literature as giving a very encouraging indication that women are on the high road toward emancipation. It is only justice to her to say that she hates the personal sketch like poison. Much as we honor the earnestness of Olive Schreiner's character, it becomes at times a little morbid. She lacks the saving quality of humor and the capacity to see more than one side to an argument. The latter is, perhaps, her great strength as a teacher of lofty morality."

"The building up of a great literary fortune is remote from Olive Schreiner's mind. She has always been a poor woman and is likely to die one. The hoarding of money and the accumulation of interest is against her socialistic ideas. It is the duty of each one to work that he may eat, she would tell us, but not to work for the sole aim of money-making. This may account for the fact that so little has come from her pen since her first brilliant success. When she has published it has been in the hope

of conveying some of the writer's joy to the reader or of righting a wrong. Her publications by no means represent the number of her compositions. Writing is with her a religion, and it is only now and again that she lifts the veil for others to read. She writes very little, if at all, when in this country; its luxuriant scenery does not stir her imagination like the lone expanse of the Karroo, amid which she has placed her home at Metjiesfontein. She dislikes the vicinity of crowds, and sighs for the solitariness of the veldt. Altho she is a bright and entertaining talker, full of interest in the people whom she meets, hers is essentially a soul which loves self-communion."

ANOTHER VISIT FROM JOSEF HOFMANN.

NEXT March we shall have another visit from Josef Hofmann, the musical prodigy who ten years ago (being then but ten years of age) kindled enthusiasm among music-lovers of America with his precocious recitals. He will come under the auspices of the Orchestral Association of Chicago, and will play a number of concerts with Theodore Thomas in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities. The prediction was freely made ten years ago that Hofmann was one of the child-prodigies that never amount to anything more; and since that time he has done little to attract public applause. This has not been due, however, to any lack of ability. We quote what *The Musician* has to say about him:

"Ten years ago a little fellow in knee trousers stepped out into the musical arena of New York City. His primary purpose was to make money enough to enable him to complete a perfect musical education, while of course he was willing to carry away any honors which might be bestowed upon him. His public career at that time was, however, of short duration, for, after he had succeeded in arousing the greatest enthusiasm, and while his name and fame were being flashed over the wires from one end of the country to the other, the New York Society of Prevention of Cruelty to Children stepped in and cut short a tour which, had it been permitted to continue, would have eclipsed everything of its kind the country had ever seen. He was deprived of his only means of support, but he had some good friends, for they came to his assistance with abundant finances, and enabled him to return to Europe and pursue a course of study with the best masters, the foremost of which was the great Rubinstein. So pleased was the great master with his ward that he is said to have often expressed his greatest satisfaction at having found a person worthy to inherit from him his own incomparable art. Even stern St. Petersburg, exacting more from a German than from another nationality, gave him the warmest reception, and in Paris, Berlin, Vienna, and other great musical centers press joined with public in giving him a place with the greatest pianists. As we have already said, Hofmann is only twenty years of age, but tho a boy in years, in his art he is a man, fully mature in his understanding of the different composers, and said to be able to give unusually clear and sound readings of their works."

NOTES.

PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S son Leonard is following the example of the second Lord Tennyson in writing a biography of his father.

THE latest discovery among the thousands of papyri found by the Egypt Exploration Fund at Behnesa, according to a letter to *The Nation* from Rev. W. C. Winslow, is a portion of Thucydides of the first century A.D. The society is now to publish the more important of these literary and historical treasures. The first volume, a quarto of three hundred pages, with facsimile plates, will include: A fragment of the second or third century, containing most of the first chapter of St. Matthew's gospel; a leaf containing the Acts of St. Paul and Thecla; portions of a Sapphic poem, probably by Sappho; fragments of Sophocles's "Oedipus Tyrannus," of Plato's "Republic," of Xenophon's "Hellenica," of Isocrates and Demosthenes, and of a lost comedy—about fifty lines; a part of an important treatise on meter—perhaps by Aristoxenus, the chief early authority on meter; much of a chronological work, with dates from 356 to 316 B.C.; a lengthy proclamation by Flavianus Titianus, Prefect of Egypt under Hadrian; an interview between the Emperor Marcus Aurelius and a magistrate of Alexandria; a roll giving a list of the quarters and streets of Oxyrhynchus, and of their guards, in the fourth century A.D., and perhaps the portion of Thucydides, of the first century, just found.

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

A SCIENTIFIC MIND CURE.

THE interdependence of mind and body have long been recognized; but it has remained for the patient investigators of the last quarter of the nineteenth century to place upon a genuinely scientific basis investigations of this relationship which promise to have an important influence upon human welfare and upon the practise of medicine.

Wide publicity has been given to the experiments made by Prof. Elmer Gates, of Washington, on the effect of the emotions upon the excretions and secretions; and on dirigation—the power of the individual to confine his consciousness exclusively to the sensations of any selected part of the body and by practise to send more blood to that part and to alter therein the lymphatic and thermic functions. In the December *Medical Times* Professor Gates has a highly interesting paper giving the results of certain experimental researches into cause and cure of disease along new lines and by new methods.

These researches, he says, originated in the observation, made many years ago, that during certain days or hours his mind worked with greater facility and originality than during certain other days and hours. Experiment showed him that certain bodily and environmental conditions invariably produced certain mental states. He expresses the conviction that we will be able finally to predict the precise mental change which will result from any given environment or bodily change.

He alluded to his well-known experiments upon groups of animals, giving certain ones excessive training in the use of some one definite mental function, depriving others of the chance to use this function, and then making chemical and microscopical comparisons of those cortical areas of the brain where the given function is located, to see if there would be structural differences. His emphatic conclusion is that such conscious mental experience creates in some parts of the brain definite chemical change and structural embodiment of that experience, the refunctioning of that structure being essential to the remembering of that experience. This led to the beginning of the art of brain-building for the purpose of embodying more mind. He continues:

"Mind is life. Life is not something different from mind. The life of a cell is its mind. The activities of a cell are psychological activities, and therefore the regulation of the psychological activities of cells and multicells is the basis of the long-looked-for fundamental laws of cure; therein lies the key to the mystery of disease and pain and evil, and therefore also lies the Ariadne's clew to health and happiness and success. I think no impartial mind can review with me the evidence upon which these conclusions are based and doubt for a moment that life and vitality and psychic processes are solely mental processes. If so, then we are in sight of the law of health and disease and crime, and we see it not by faith or through mysticism or symbolism, but through the medium of verified facts which are conquerors of scientific knowledge, and the study of this law comes within the province of strictest scientific research. If we can know how to regulate mind processes then we can cure disease—all disease. There are two methods of regulating the mind in an organism—first by varying the environment conditions and the bodily conditions of the organism, and thus bringing about modifications of the mental activities; and, second, by causing the organism voluntarily to vary its own mental activities, and thus change its bodily structures and its chemisms and environments."

Under the fascinating topic of man's organic relations to the sum total of living things upon the earth, Professor Gates asserts that in proportion to the degree of the mentation every living thing gives off electric waves and other kinds of waves, and these forms of radiant energy falling upon other living things at once modify their mental processes. This constitutes a physiological oneness between all living things. In this larger cosmic organ-

ism each living thing is an organ—a theory strongly reminding one of Swedenborg's doctrine of grand man.

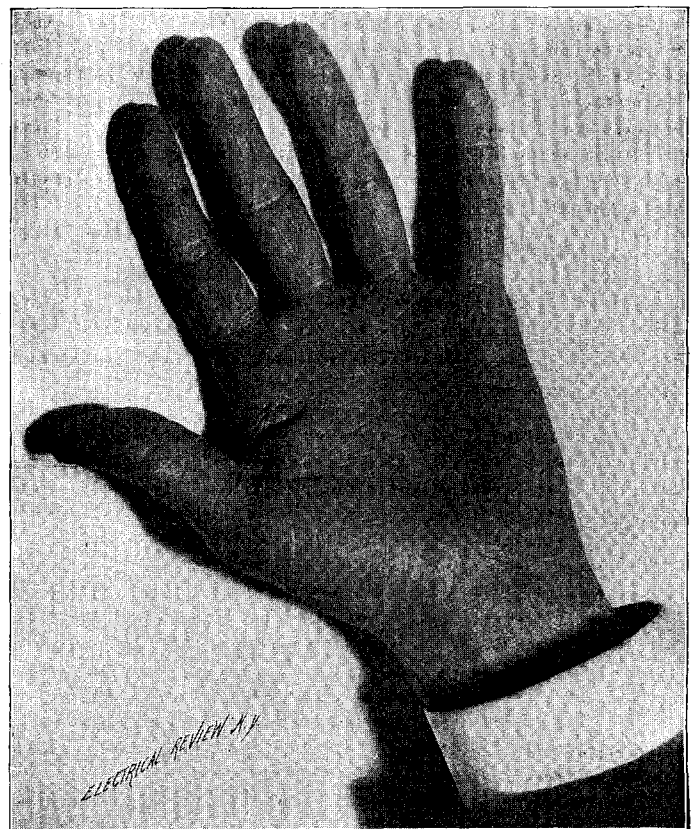
Discussing brain-building as a means of curing disease, he asks: "If destruction of cortical areas produces disease of corresponding organs, may we not expect that the strengthening and up-building of these areas will produce development and health in these organs?" He believes the same curative methods may be effectively applied to the morally diseased, declaring that the time will come when criminals will not be allowed to grow up as criminals, but the state will see to it that criminally inclined children are cured during early school years.

Professor Gates describes a number of new instruments with which his researches are conducted, including a parallel beam-reflecting microscope by which he can see a short distance beneath the surface of most opaque objects, and even see microscopically a muscle cell through thin skin layers of the fingers. He will embody the detailed results of the researches here glanced at in several special volumes. He says in conclusion:

"The conviction has been steadily growing in the minds of scientific observers that medicine is not a science, and that, with the exception of surgery and sanitation, it is not even a rational art. If disease is to be actually cured and crime is to be abolished, there is but one royal road to such an achievement, and that is by the scientific study of the mind as we find it manifested in living things, and as it is capable of being modified by environmental conditions and its own activities."

VACUUM-TUBE LIGHTING AGAIN.

SOME time ago, as readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST will remember, we heard a great deal about methods of lighting with vacuum-tubes caused to glow by means of the electric discharge. It was abundantly proved at the time that such light is



Courtesy of *The Electrical Review*.

TESLA'S HAND.

easily produced and that it is very soft, white, and pleasant, but its production has not yet been put on a commercial basis. In *The Electrical Review* (January 5) Nikola Tesla, who has long

experimented in this direction, gives some of the reasons why glow-tube lighting has not yet been financially successful, and predicts that it will soon be used widely for photography, if for no other purpose. Says Mr. Tesla:

"The reasons for the great power consumption, which may often be as much as ten times that taking place in incandescent lamps for an equivalent amount of light, are not far to seek. A vacuum-tube, particularly if it be very large, offers an immense radiating surface, and is capable of giving off a great amount of energy without rising perceptibly in temperature. What still increases the dissipation of energy is the high temperature of the rarefied gas. Generally it is supposed that the particles are not brought to a high temperature, but a calculation from the amount of the energy consumed during a given period of time, and the amount of matter contained in the tube, lead to results which would seem to indicate that, of all the means at disposal for bringing a small amount of matter to a high temperature, the vacuum-tube is the most effective. . . . As compared with these disadvantages the incandescent lamp, crude and inefficient as it undoubtedly is, possesses vastly superior features. These difficulties have been recognized by me early, and my efforts during the past few years have been directed toward overcoming these defects, and have finally resulted in material advances, so that I find it possible to obtain from a tube of a volume not much greater than that of a bulb of an incandescent lamp about the same amount of light produced by the latter, without the tube becoming overheated, which is sure to take place under ordinary conditions. Both of these improvements, the increase of candle-power as well as degree of efficiency, have been achieved by gradual perfection of the means of producing economically harmonical electrical vibrations of extreme rapidity."

The photographs taken by Mr. Tesla with his light were, he tells us, from a tube with a radiating surface of about 200 square inches, energized by a current having about two million oscillations in a second. The candle-power of the light was about 1,000, and exposures varied from 2 to 5 seconds, at a distance of 4 to 5 feet, this being found more satisfactory than instantaneous exposures close to the tube. Mr. Tesla concludes:

"The results so far obtained would make it appear that this kind of light will be of great value in photography, not only because of the fineness of the lines, but also because the artist will be able exactly to adjust the conditions in every experiment so as to secure the best result, which is impossible with ordinary light. He will thus be made entirely independent of daylight, and will be able to carry on his work at any hour, night or day. It might also be of value to the painter, tho its use for such purposes I still consider problematical."

THE CRICKET AS A THERMOMETER.

PROF. A. E. DOLBEAR contributes to *The American Naturalist* (November) the following interesting note regarding the variation of speed in the chirping of crickets. He asserts that this variation depends so closely on the temperature that the height of the thermometer may be calculated by counting the number of chirps to the minute. Says Professor Dolbear:

"An individual cricket chirps with no great regularity when by himself, and the chirping is intermittent, especially in the daytime. At night when great numbers are chirping the regularity is astonishing, for one may hear all the crickets in a field chirping synchronously, keeping time as if led by the wand of a conductor. When the numbers are so great, the resting-spells of individuals are unnoticed, but when the latter recommence they not only assume the same rate but the same beat as the rest in that field. The crickets in an adjoining field will have the same rate, that is, will make the same number of chirps per minute, but with a different beat, as one may easily perceive by listening.

"The rate of chirp seems to be entirely determined by the temperature, and this to such a degree that one may easily compute the temperature when the number of chirps per minute is known.

"Thus at 60° F. the rate is 80 per minute.

"At 70° F. the rate is 120 a minute, a change of four chirps a

minute for each change of one degree. Below a temperature of 50° the cricket has no energy to waste in music and there would be but 40 chirps per minute.

"One may express this relation between temperature and chirp rate thus:

"Let T. stand for temperature and N, the rate per minute.

$$T. = 50 + \frac{N-40}{4}$$

"For example: what is the temperature when the concert of crickets is 100 per minute?

$$T. = 50 + \frac{100-40}{4} = 65^{\circ}."$$

WHAT ARE "ACQUIRED CHARACTERS"?

BIOLOGISTS have been divided for many years into two opposing camps, according as they believe or deny that acquired characteristics can be transmitted to posterity. It has been suggested that this controversy, like many others in science as well as in theology, is largely a matter of definition and depends on what we mean by "acquired." If this is so, G. Archdall Reid may be regarded as taking a long step toward the solution of the problem when he attempts in *Science* (December 17) to settle this latter point. Says Mr. Reid:

"The characters of a living organism, plant or animal, are usually grouped by biologists under two heads, the congenital or inborn, and the acquired. But hitherto no systematic attempt has been made to give precision to these terms—to define precisely what we mean by them, and in the case of any particular organism to ascertain exactly which of its characters are inborn and which acquired. I know nothing in the whole range of science which promises to the thinker more immediate and solid results than this strangely neglected field of investigation."

Mr. Reid's definitions are, in brief, that an "inborn" variation is any one that arises in an organism from changes in the germ whence it sprung, and that an "acquired" variation is one that arises from changes not in the germ but in the "somatic" or body cells that spring from it. These definitions will interest the technical student, but the general reader will rather turn to Mr. Reid's illustrations and applications of them. In the first place he draws an interesting comparison between some of the primitive creatures that consist of a single cell, and man, who is a high type of a many-celled or multicellular organism—a "family of cells." Says he:

"Unlike the cell-descendants of a conjugated unicellular organism, the cell-descendants of a conjugated germ differ from it, and from one another, in that they undergo differentiation along certain definite lines (into nerve, muscle, bone, etc.), the germ cells being so specialized that the cell-communities which spring from them are very like the cell-community of which they were cell-members, for which reason a man, for instance, is like his parent. Moreover, the cell-descendants of the conjugated germ differ from the cell-descendants of the conjugated unicellular organism in that they remain adherent, and in that, in different lines of descent, they multiply at different definite rates. Did the cell-descendants of the germ all multiply at an equal rate, a solid spherical mass of cells would, of course, result; whereas, owing to differences in their rates of multiplication, the shape of multicellular plants and animals are irregular (*i.e.*, not spherical). But, tho these rates of multiplication in different lines of descent are pretty definite in every species of plant and animal, they differ widely in different species, whence arise differences in shape betwixt one species and another. An ox, for instance, differs in shape from a man because in it the cells in different lines of descent do not multiply at the same rate as in the man."

Why has there been this unequal development—this branching out along different lines of effort? To quote again:

"We can not doubt that, when first multicellular organisms were evolved from unicellular, all the cells constituting the mass were morphologically and physiologically similar, and that,

therefore, like the ancestral unicellular organism, every cell was capable of performing all the functions of life—food-getting, locomotion, reproduction of the race, etc. Later, as a result of natural selection, differentiation appeared among the adherent cells of the community, some taking on one function and some another, till at length a high degree of differentiation resulted, and the reproduction of the race was delegated to the germ-cells."

Now in one-celled organisms every cell is a germ-cell, and as such can continue the race. A little higher in the scale the power persists, tho used only in an emergency; thus, from a piece of sponge a whole sponge can grow; a begonia leaf can grow into a whole plant by what Mr. Reid calls "an exaggerated process of healing." In animals this process is limited; a wound heals over, but very imperfectly, and no lost parts are restored. The bearing of all this on the question will be seen in the passage now to be quoted. Says Mr. Reid:

"We see, then, that the reproduction of lost parts, whether it be on a very great and perfect scale, as when a fragment reproduces a whole as in a sponge, or whether it be on a very small and imperfect scale, as when a wound is healed in one of the higher animals, is a process of the same order. Now, we speak of a scar in man, for example, as an acquired character; but who would dream of speaking of all that which is reproduced by the fragment of a sponge or a begonia leaf as a character acquired by the fragment. Moreover, when one of the higher animals is mutilated, as when a dog loses his tail, we lump together both the mutilation and the tissue with which the lost part is replaced (*i.e.*, the scar) as a single acquired character. But, even if we should agree for convenience to regard the scar as an acquired character, surely the mutilation ought not to be so designated, but should rather be termed (as I venture to suggest) *an enforced* character. We see, moreover, that the power of reproducing lost parts to a greater or less extent persists throughout organic nature, but that this power is vastly greater low in the scale than higher. In other words, if we agree to regard such reproductions as acquired, observation proves that the power of acquiring them is very much greater low in the scale (*e.g.*, sponge) than it is higher (*e.g.*, man).

"On the other hand, there is another class of acquired characters—*perhaps the only class to which the term should properly be applied*—the power of acquiring which is greatest among the highest animals, and apparently is little or not at all present among the lower animals, nor in the whole of the plant world. I speak of such characters as arise as a result of exercise and use, as, for instance, the increased muscular power of an athlete. . . . Among birds and mammals, and most of all among the highest mammals, the animal attains its full development, as regards many structures, only in response to the stimulation of exercise and use. . . . Now, if a 'normal' man takes a more than ordinary amount of exercise he gets a more than ordinary development of various structures, as happens in the case of the blacksmith's arm. This extra development is regarded by biologists as 'abnormal,' and is rightly termed 'acquired.' But, as we see, the 'normal' degree of development is attained only as a response to exercise (*i.e.*, stimulation), similar in kind tho less in amount. *Therefore it is clear that the full development of the normal adult arm, as well as many other important structures, is acquired*, differing in this from eyes, ears, teeth, nails, etc., which are wholly in-born, and do not owe their development in the least to use and exercise. In fact, on consideration, I think it will be found that adult man differs physically from the infant almost wholly in characters which are acquired, not in those which are in-born."

These acquired characters, Mr. Reid asserts, are never transmitted:

"But variations acquired as a result of use and disuse are plainly never transmitted. Thus an infant's limb never attains to the adult standard except in response to the same stimulation (exercise) as that which developed the parent's limb. The same is true of all the other structures which in the parent underwent development as a result of use, or subsequent retrogression in the absence of it. These, like the limbs, do not develop or retrogress in the infant except as a result of similar causes. Plainly, then, what is transmitted to the infant is not the modification, but only *the power of acquiring it under similar circumstances*—a power

which has undergone such an evolution in high animal organisms that, as I say, in man, for instance, almost all the development changes which occur between infancy and manhood are attributable to it."

An ox differs from a man, Mr. Reid confesses, not only in in-born characters but in those acquired by exercise; but he did not inherit the latter, he inherited merely the tendency to develop these in particular directions:

"The structures of both the ox and man develop in response to appropriate stimulation, but not quite in the same direction, nor in the same proportion, nor to the same degree; hence to some extent the differences in size and shape betwixt the two animals. Consider, for instance, the hind limbs of the ox and man: in both these grow greatly as a response to the stimulation of exercise, but the lines of growth being somewhat different and the limbs do not approximate in shape and size."

EXPLORATION OF THE SOUTH POLAR REGIONS.

THE Antarctic regions have been strangely neglected as a field for exploration. This is partly because the exploring nations dwell in the Northern Hemisphere, and partly because the early search for a Northwest passage gave a stimulus to Arctic exploration. But people who think that the surface of the earth has been pretty well mapped out, at any rate so far as the coast lines are concerned, certainly forget how very uncertain we are with regard to the masses of land within the Antarctic circle. Our ignorance about these, and the splendid field for exploration that they offer, are set forth by Dr. G. W. Schneider in *Gaea* (Leipsic, December). Says Dr. Schneider:

"The numerous schemes for the exploration of the regions within the Antarctic circle that have been broached in recent years have made considerable progress toward practical realization. To be sure, the projected German South Polar Expedition has not materialized, but Belgium has sent out a vessel of 263 tons under Captain A. de Gerlache, having on board a number of scientific men. The magnetic and meteorologic observations will be made by Lieutenant Danco, the biological by Dr. Racovitza, the chemical and geological by H. Arktowsky. The vessel will first touch at the Canary Islands, and from thence will proceed to Graham Land by way of Cape Horn, reaching the Southern Hemisphere in the neighborhood of Victoria Land in the summer of 1898. The vessel is small, but with powerful engines, and is well equipped for experiences in the ice, so that we may hope that this expedition, which left the port of Antwerp on August 15 last, will have good results to show us.

"That noteworthy discoveries still remain to be made in the South frigid zone, there is no manner of doubt. Except for the eastern part, our knowledge of the geography of the region within the Antarctic circle is almost *nil*. For what are put down on the maps as 'Enderby Land' and 'Kemp Land' are short stretches of coast of which nobody knows whether they belong to great continental masses or to a few small islands. We even know so little about the land discovered forty years ago by the American Admiral Wilkes, that its very existence is doubtful. We have a somewhat better knowledge of the Antarctic coasts between the meridians of New Zealand and Cape Horn. There Captain Ross in 1841 discovered a long stretch of coast tending southward, and named it Victoria Land. On it are the southernmost volcanoes of the world: Erebus, 3,600 meters [12,000 feet] high, and the lower Terror; and in the interior of Victoria Land, judging from the deviation and inclination of the magnetic needle, must be situated the South magnetic pole, somewhere about lat. 75° S. and long. 154° E. In the neighborhood of Terror, Ross saw a huge wall of ice from 60 to 100 meters [200 to 350 feet] high, which stretched from 170° to 200° east longitude, and near which in lat. 78° 10' S. and long. 161° 27' W. he attained in 1842 the lowest point yet reached by man. More than fifty-three years later Captain Kristensen, in the *Antarctic*, again visited Victoria Land and sailed along its coast.

"The regions and islands south of Cape Horn, Graham and

Alexander Lands, have become, at the least the former island has, somewhat better known during the last twenty years, altho we still need a satisfactory survey of their geographical details.

"Thus it is evident that one or more exploring expeditions to the Antarctic regions have before them a wide field in the domain of pure geographical discovery, while in that of geological, meteorological, and biological investigation everything is yet to be done. It would be of the greatest importance to establish the petrographical nature of the Antarctic islands, even if it were only made clear whether these land masses are or are not of volcanic origin. Then the question arises whether there lies, to the south of the islands and coasts already discovered, a greater Antarctic continent. It is true that the Southern Hemisphere has a decided oceanic climate; but this does not disprove the existence of vast land masses in the immediate neighborhood of the South pole, about 80° south latitude. The *Challenger* Expedition has made it probable that the icebergs which drift northward from the south polar regions and then melt, let fall stones and earth to the sea-bottom, and that such stones can come only from an Antarctic continent. The manner in which the Antarctic lands are covered with ice is also a problem of physical geography of the highest importance. Is there a continuous covering of ice such as we find in Greenland, or does the underlying soil outcrop in places? This question is not yet answered."

Dr. Schneider reminds us also that we know nothing of the exact origin of the Southern icebergs, and that we have practically no knowledge at all of the flora and fauna of the south polar zone—a point of great importance, since from it we may be enabled to argue the previous connections of the Antarctic continent with other land on the earth's surface. He goes on to say:

"At any rate, it is clear that natural-history investigation would bear a very large part in one or more exploring expeditions into the Antarctic regions, and therefore it is to be desired that besides the plan that is now being formed in Germany to send a German expedition to the South Pole, others may soon follow. At present the necessary expenses of the expedition—950,000 marks, have not yet been subscribed, but nevertheless the undertaking is to be regarded as assured, so that the next thing to be done is to select a proper person as its leader."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

Raising a Wreck with Magnets.—"Apropos of magnets for lifting purposes," says *Cassier's Magazine*, January, "it is interesting to note that some one has suggested their application to the raising of iron and steel vessels sunk in deep water—too deep to admit of the employment of divers. One proposed scheme has for its object the raising of the ill-fated *Victoria*, of the British navy, which now lies at the bottom of the Mediterranean, in 450 feet of water, off the harbor of Tripoli. The weight of the wreck in water is estimated at 7,000 tons, and the suggested methods of raising it is as follows: Powerful hydraulic rams and dynamo machines, and a series of heavy electromagnets are to be arranged on pontoons at the scene of the wreck. A magnet, lowered over the side and coming within reasonable distance of the sunken vessel, would be drawn toward the latter, and, on touching any iron or steel part of it, would immediately stick to it with a power of 100 tons. As each magnet made attachment, which would be indicated by means of an electric dial on the pontoon, a trial pull would be given to the rope to ascertain that a connection had been made to a firm part of the wreck. Should this not be the case the magnet would come off; its position would be then slightly moved and a fresh attachment made until a firm hold had been taken of the wreck. When all the magnets had been thus fixed, the wreck would be considered ready for raising. . . . All this is, at present, simply in the nature of a suggestion, more interesting probably than practically valuable, especially as the roughly estimated cost of its execution runs up close to the £100,000 mark."

Some Novel Views of Mental Phenomena.—"At the Montreal meeting of the British Medical Association, Dr. Maurice Backe, in an able and original paper, marked out what may be considered the standpoints of modern psychology," says *The Medical Times*, January. "Some of his positions are rather

startling to the ordinary reader. Thus he says that 'The musical sense does not appear in the individual before the average age of about twenty years.' That it has existed less (probably) than 5,000 years in the race; that the human moral nature 'is congenitally and permanently absent in 4 per cent. of all individuals,' and that 'it can not have existed in the race more than 10,000 years at the most.' Equally novel are this author's views as to the future development of mind. 'So-called telepathy and clairvoyance seem to be specimens of nascent faculties. As also the phenomena often named spiritualism. . . . To me these are not cases in which outside agents are acting on or through a human being, but are cases in which a given human being has faculties which are not commonly possessed. . . . Whether such faculties shall grow and become common . . . will depend on the general laws of natural selection, and upon whether the possession of the nascent faculty is advantageous or not to the individual and to the race.'

Petroleum as Fuel on Railways.—The editor of *Engineering News* believes that petroleum is a fuel of too high a class to be used on railways. In answer to a correspondent who asks about the results of some trials made by the Pennsylvania Railroad, he says (December 23): "The most important result of the Pennsylvania Railroad tests, so far as our recollection extends, was that it was found, by a simple arithmetical computation, that if all the locomotives of the Pennsylvania system were to burn petroleum, it would require something like the total production of the United States to supply them. There is no especial difficulty in the use of petroleum as a locomotive fuel, and it is in general use on some of the railways in southern Russia, and in this country one or two roads in southern California, where petroleum is cheap and coal is dear, are burning it. Under any ordinary conditions, however, the use of petroleum under steam-boilers can only be of limited extent. It is a pity to use up the world's stores of this high-class fuel in such a way. Future generations, and very likely many now in active life will see the day when it will be a source of wonderment that such valuable gifts of nature as natural gas and petroleum should have been so recklessly wasted."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"AN interesting memoir was recently presented to the Paris Academy of Medicine by Dubousquet Labordaire and Duchesne," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, "concerning a group of families at Saint-Ouen, an industrial district on the outskirts of Paris, which appear to have been immune from tuberculosis for many generations. The families are at present ninety-eight in number, and consist of five hundred and eleven persons. No cases of tuberculosis have occurred among them, as far back as the memory of the oldest inhabitant reaches. They are a farming people of excellent sanitary habits, and rarely or never mix either socially or by marriage with immigrants from other sections."

A FRENCH horticulturist, M. Georges Truffent, gives artificial food to plants in the following novel manner, according to a note in *The Pharmaceutical Era*: "After an analysis of the ash of the living plant, the necessary salts for a given time, such as six months, are weighed out and enclosed in a metal cover to form what is called a 'pill,' which is presumably inserted in the pot, diffusion of the salts taking place through the folds of the metal, and the thicker the metal the slower the diffusion. As the salts dissolve and disappear they are replaced by a core which expands until it completely fills the 'pill.' The salts have no action on the metal cover, which remains firm and hard. It is stated that the solubility of the salts can be so regulated that a 'pill' may be made to last three or six months, as may be desired. By this method of feeding, large, well-colored plants are grown in pots of less than half the usual size."

THE BLUE COLOR OF LAKES.—"It is generally agreed," says *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly*, "as Carl Vogt demonstrated a few years ago, that pure water, as in many of the deepest lakes, is blue; and it is usually supposed that the greenish tint common to other waters is given to them by yellowish matter held in suspension, while an excess of such matter turns them yellow. The explanation, while he regards it as correct as to the color of water, is not accepted by M. W. Spring as sufficient to account for lakes looking blue; for, if their water is wholly pure and quiet, it will absorb the mass of the light, reflecting little or none, and look black. What gives this water its reflecting power? Some suppose the existence of colorless solid matter in the water like the dust that makes visible the diffused light of the atmosphere. That cause is admitted to be a possible one; but M. Spring has satisfied himself by experiments that water absolutely pure will also reflect the light if the mass is composed of layers of different temperature that give rise to convection currents. This conclusion is supported by observation. Prof. F. A. Forel has found that fresh-water lakes are more transparent in winter than in summer, as they should be by M. Spring's theory; because in summer the differences in temperature between the surface and the layers beneath are greater. Thus the remains of the lake-dwellers can be seen on the bottom of the Swiss lakes in winter at places where they are not at all visible in summer."

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE ACTS OF ST. PAUL—A NEW LITERARY FIND.

DURING the last five years New-Testament literature has received additions from a half-dozen important finds. In September, 1892, the Apocalypse and Gospel of Peter were unearthed; in 1894 there was discovered in the Mt. Sinai cloister library the oldest Syriac version of the Gospels; in the spring of the present year the English scholars, James and Robinson, published large fragments of the Acts of St. John; and last, and certainly not least, a few months ago fragments of the *logia* or sayings of Christ were added to this list of finds. All these documents belong to the second century and are thus exceptionally early and valuable for the Bible students.

A further addition to this list has just been made by the famous Coptic scholar, Carl Schmidt, who has found in a collection of Coptic papyri which he brought from Cairo to Germany, and which are deposited in the Heidelberg library, a large fragment of the famous "Acts of St. Paul," known from the church historian Eusebius to have been a book in high regard in the early church. The discoverer has published an account of his discovery in the Heidelberg *Jahrbücher* (vii., 1897, pp. 117-124). From this source, as also from the discussions of Professors Harnack and Zahn, the two ablest authorities in this department of research, we glean the following data. Harnack has published his investigations in the *Theol. Literaturzeitung* (No. 24), and Zahn's article appeared in the *Neue Kirchliche Zeitschrift* (No. 12).

It is known from Eusebius and other sources that there were five old writings which in portions of the older church were almost regarded as equal in value with the books of the New Testament. There were the Acts of St. Paul, the Pastor Hermas, the Apocalypse of St. Peter, the Epistle of Barnabas, and the Teaching of the Twelve Apostles. Only a few years ago there was not even a fragment of three of these known to scholars; of the fourth there existed only a poor translation; and only one was partially known in the original language. Now three of these books have been discovered in the original tongue; of the fourth, the Apocalypse of Peter, we have large remnants; and of the fifth, the Acts of St. Paul, now about one fourth has been discovered in the Coptic version. In the list of Eusebius, this writing is put at the head of this series of five books, and at another place is put next to the Epistle to the Hebrews and before the Pastor Hermas, showing its high standing in the church. The Acts of St. Paul were a spurious document in which, after the manner of St. Luke in the Acts of the Apostles and indeed in imitation of that canonical book, reports of St. Paul's missionary activity are given, especially in Antiochia, Iconia, Corinth, Philippi, and Rome. From certain sources it is known also that Paul's work at Ephesus was included in the account. It seems that the contents of these Acts dealt chiefly with the Apostle's experiences with famous female converts. Among other things, it is now learned from Schmidt's fragments that the famous Acts of Thecla, the report of the activity of St. Paul's leading woman convert Thecla, which writing had been known to scholars for years, was originally a part of the original Acts of St. Paul, and in the Coptic fragments is included in the book. The remnants which have now been discovered of this last-mentioned work embrace probably about 900 *stichoi*, which is about one fourth of the length of the original work, containing, as is reported by Patristic authority, about 3,560 *stichoi*, or lines.

Schmidt's papyri find consists of loose leaves, all written by one and the same hand, and dating from an early century, while the Acts themselves were prepared between 120-170 according to Zahn, or 150-180 according to Harnack.

The latter calls attention to one phase of the literary problem suggested by the new find that is not so cheering as Bible students would be glad to hear. He draws attention to the fact that these Acts of Paul, really a purely fantastic account of the Apostle's doings, with scarcely any historical basis whatever, were

universally regarded as of high authority in the early church, and in portions of it practically considered as canonical. It was not until Tertullian, in his book "De Baptismo," showed that it was pure fabrication of an Asia Minor presbyter, that the eyes of some people were opened; but even this discovery was heeded only in Carthage and North Africa.

One thing is certain, according to Harnack. During the last year discoveries have been made in the department of New-Testament literature that awakened a deeper confidence in the "tact" and judgment of the early church in the selection it made of the writings of the day for its collection of canonical books; Schmidt's discovery calls this confidence into question again. A large work, the "Acts of St. Paul," is discovered, which contains practically nothing but a collection of novelistic inventions. Even such portions as the Martyrium of St. Paul, found in it, is based on little or no historical substratum. And yet this book was generally accepted, even in Rome itself, and was considered creditable by the chief dignitaries and scholars of the church. The Roman bishop Hippolytus treated it as such, and even Origen quoted it with respect. The spurious "correspondence" between Paul and the Corinthians contained in it is believed without a hesitancy or doubt. And who has written all this? A presbyter of Asia Minor. And how was it accepted? As were the Acts of St. Luke. It is accepted in Egypt, in Rome, and in Carthage. Even when shown to be a fraudulent production it was excused on the ground that it had been written "out of love for St. Paul." It is true that in the Occidental church the book was never accepted as canonical; yet its dignity was such as to show how utterly without critical tact and judgment the early church could act in accepting certain books and writings. It is not a matter here of a tendency to falsification on the part of an ambitious writer, but purely a matter of blind acceptance of a pseudo-book on the part of the church. That a book, certainly not written before 160 A.D., could enjoy such triumphs is enough to set one to thinking, and must be taken into consideration in judging of the authenticity of 2 Peter and James.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

UTILIZATION OF CHURCH BUILDINGS.

A SIGNIFICANT indication of the practical and utilitarian tendencies of the age is found in the increasing amount of attention given in religious circles to the economic questions connected with church life and progress. Such questions are those relating to music, architecture, sanitation, and to the utilization of church buildings for other than a few stated religious meetings during the week. Enough importance is attached to questions like these to give a *raison d'être* to a journal, *The Church Economist*, devoted wholly to their discussion. The utilization of church buildings is a matter which has attracted special and widespread attention. The chief point raised here relates to the economy and wisdom of keeping buildings, erected often at a cost of many thousands of dollars, open only about six hours out of the one hundred and sixty-eight hours of the week. There are many church people now who say that such a practise is wickedly wasteful and indefensible from a religious as well as an economic point of view. And the feeling thus expressed is finding its manifestation in the increasing number of so-called "institutional" churches to be found in all the evangelical denominations, and in the institution of the Open Church League, an organization whose purpose is clearly implied in its title. *The Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Methodist Episcopal, Chicago) has been doing some figuring on this problem of churchly economics, making some interesting comments thereon as set forth in the following extract from its columns:

"Many church buildings alone cost \$100,000, while many more church 'plants' cost that sum, when the value of the site is included. It is safe to say that the deterioration of the buildings equals five per cent., or \$5,000 a year in the former case. That estimate assigns a life of twenty years to the edifice, tho it may have a much longer life. At our assumed rate the 'wear and tear' of the building costs almost \$16 for each hour of actual use, which cost of nearly \$100 each week for six hours of actual occu-

pancy, must be charged to profit and loss. Nothing is included of further expenses, as for insurance, possible taxes, current repairs, fuel, lights, janitors' salary, and inestimable 'sundries.' They who take this view of the investment are fully aware of the social, moral, and spiritual returns that come to such investors; but the merely temporal and material view of the investment has its place in the problem, and some querists choose to present it thus, as a possible basis for the inquiry whether or not the social, moral, and spiritual dividends may not be greatly increased. The dollars named respect the current dilapidation and decay of the building in its relation to the small percentage of time during which the edifice is occupied from one year's end to the other. At the end of twenty years the entire sum of \$100,000 has disappeared, together with all the current costs of maintenance, as for bishops', presiding elders', and pastors' support, insurance, taxes, fuel, lights, janitors' wages and church-furnishing.

"The fact is, during twenty-seven twenty-eighths, or more than ninety-six per cent., of the time in a week or a year the temple is closed. The ancient temple dedicated to Janus was open in times of war and shut during peace. It is recorded that that temple was seldom closed. Evangelical Christian churches, which are dedicated to a moral war whose activities never cease, are open one hour in twenty-eight hours! The armories, barracks, fortifications, and camps of the opposing moral foe are never closed or inactive. Like the first Union volunteers in the War of the Rebellion, our enemies have enlisted for years, 'or during the war.' The question is: should our churches be closed almost continually? Can they be used for legitimate spiritual, social, and moral ends during at least half of the hours in which men are awake and not asleep or idle? We hope no one will stop to prove that a church lasts more than twenty years. That point has been admitted. Many churches in older cities last half a century or more. In our newer cities they are moved, or are burned, or consolidated during briefer periods in which the basis and data for permanent location are determined. We do not emphasize the cost unduly. Our chief solicitude respects the added uses to which our temples may be devoted, as are the churches of Rome and as are the material appliances of the spiritual foes of mankind."

THE CHURCHES IN 1897.

IN its issue of January 6 *The Independent* gave its annual survey of the history and progress of the religious bodies and societies in the United States during the previous year. The record for each church or society was presented by some one of its leading representatives, and the presentation covers altogether fifteen full pages. In its own editorial summary of these records, *The Independent* makes note of the fact that two new denominations have been added to the list during the past year, the Polish Catholic and the Christian Catholic. There are half a dozen small bodies, it says, on the eve of dissolution. The financial statistics show a slight gain over the years immediately preceding, and all the writers speak of the more hopeful feeling pervading their respective denominations. The Baptists paid off their entire indebtedness during the year, and the Methodists made a good beginning in the same direction. The showing for the mission boards of the Presbyterian Church, North, is not promising. The Board of Home Missions has just cut down its secretarial force from two members to one in order to reduce expenses. And the financial situation of this Board is said to be "growing steadily worse, the debt having increased heavily since last spring." Referring to its statistical exhibit of the state of the churches, *The Independent* says:

"According to these tables the net gains of the year are considerably less than those of last year; that of ministers by 1,500, that of churches by 800 or more, and that of communicants by 113,500. Some of the gains credited to this year really cover several years, as it is not possible to get returns for some denominations annually. It is worthy of special note that the Methodist Episcopal Church, with its 2,989,000 communicants, made only a very slight net gain in the past year. The exact figures are 14,384, which is only about six tenths of one per cent. This,

of course, only applies to the United States and not to foreign fields; but the entire increase of the year for all lands is less than 19,500. The explanation of this is yet to be found. To all appearances this has not been a year of great losses in membership, nor one entirely devoid of the revival spirit. The gain in churches and ministers in the various denominations is still a healthy gain and does not indicate any special decline in church activity and growth."

A glimpse at the showing made by some of the religious bodies less generally known to the reading public will be of interest. The narrative for the Adventists is written by Elder George A. Irwin, president of the Seventh-Day Adventists' General Conference. He speaks of "the rapid extension" and enlargement of the work of his church, of an increase of tithes and donations, the starting of a paper, *The Christian Educator*, and the improvement of denominational schools. A new departure is also noted in "carrying the Gospel into the highways and hedges, and into the streets and lanes and slums of our great cities."

One of the new denominations, the Christian Catholic Church, is represented by its "General Overseer," Rev. John Alexander Dowie. This church, it appears, was organized in Chicago, February 22, 1896. It now has a membership, according to Mr. Dowie, of about 7,000, largely in and around Chicago; "Zion tabernacles, 3"; "halls and mission-rooms, at least 100"; "divine healing homes, 3." It has branches in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Europe, and Asia.

The Christian Scientists are reported by one of their members to have made rapid progress during the year, both in America and in foreign lands. The report speaks of 229 chartered churches, representing an increase of 44 churches for the year. "Besides these chartered churches there are 114 regularly established Sunday services. There are 64 public Christian Science reading-rooms, situated mostly in the larger cities of the country." The text-book of the system, written by Mary Baker G. Eddy, "at the end of the year 1897 will be in its one hundred and thirty-sixth edition of a thousand copies each." The actual number of avowed adherents and church attendants is put at 250,000 in the United States and Canada. The writer of this record says in conclusion:

"The three cardinal reasons given for the rapid spread of Christian Science are as follows: First, the restoration of the Christian healing of the Apostolic Church; second, the establishment of Christianity upon a scientific basis; third, the metaphysical and demonstrable interpretation of Jesus's teachings, representing a world-wide reaction against materialism."

Writing of the Dunkards, Editor J. H. Moore, of *The Gospel Messenger*, says that during the year they increased about 6,000. The ministerial force numbers 2,315. The Society of Friends is reported by Rufus M. Jones to have enjoyed a year of "growth and advance in almost all lines of active work, resulting in a substantial increase of members. In the new fields of the West meetings have been built up, and many new members have been added. All the Yearly Meetings are carrying on successful mission work in foreign fields."

F. D. Richards, the historian of the Latter-Day Saints, speaks in terms of great hopefulness and assurance of the progress of his society, especially in mission work outside of Utah. He says:

"In reference to statistical data, I can only give you approximate figures; for, as a rule, we do not get complete reports from all our missionary fields till about April 1 of each year. At this writing we have in the neighborhood of 1,500 missionaries in the vineyard. To these may be added about 600 elders, who preside over the whole church, the stakes of Zion, and the different ecclesiastical wards and branches. There are about 600 church buildings used for public worship, Sabbath-schools, etc. (the number of Sunday-schools has been greatly increased throughout the missions generally). The total number of souls may be put down at

259,000 (as nearly as we can estimate the additions since the report ending December 31, 1896)."

There is also a body called Reorganized Latter-Day Saints, which claims to be the lawful continuation of the original Church of Latter-Day Saints organized April 6, 1830, under the ministry of Joseph Smith and others. Its secretary writes of the large missionary work carried on in home and foreign lands, and says that the church has a total membership, including families represented, of about 100,000, a net gain of about 3,500 for the year. "It has persistently maintained," says Secretary Salyards, "the pure faith against the doctrine of polygamy and kindred evils, which were no part of church teaching or belief from 1830-44, during the lifetime of Joseph Smith and his co-workers."

The story of the year for the Volunteers is told by Commander Ballington Booth, who says that the growth of the order "has been truly phenomenal and remarkable." In evidence of this he says:

"I may mention that the Volunteers of America have now eight regiments, their centers being located in New York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Grand Rapids, Minneapolis, and San Francisco. These are subdivided into sixteen battalions and detachments, in addition to our national headquarters, in which we publish *The Volunteers' Gazette*, and employ some forty people. There are already 92 staff officers and over 600 commanding officers, whose whole time is employed in furthering the interests of our philanthropic work, by far the larger majority of whom have been raised in our own ranks. As a further instance of the manner in which the movement has taken hold of the public, I may state that I have just received, through our reports, information that during a recent month 2,142 open-air services were held, reaching some 140,000 people, while about 176,000 attended our week-night services, exclusive of the 160,000 attending our Sunday services in the armories throughout the States."

As for the parent body from which the Volunteers came, the Salvation Army, Col. J. J. Keppel writes:

"There are now 6,390 corps or stations under the charge of 12,609 officers. On an average more than 250,000 persons are induced yearly to make a profession of religion, these being drawn mostly from the godless classes. Millions of persons attend daily our open-air and indoor services. The circulation of our weekly newspapers amounts to 1,000,000 copies, and our work is carried on in 42 different countries and colonies, and in 28 different languages."

"We nightly shelter some 10,000 persons, and find work daily for more than 2,000. Our 400 relief institutions are manned by some 1,400 separate officers. They include 95 cheap shelters and food depots, 69 homes for fallen women, 14 home for ex-criminals, 2 homes for waifs and strays, besides hospitals, nursing institutions, labor bureaus, and other agencies too numerous to mention. Through our rescue homes for fallen women there pass annually more than 4,000 girls, nearly 80 per cent. of whom are restored to lives of virtue. Through our homes for ex-criminals there pass annually some 1,500 men, and about 70 per cent. of these are permanently reclaimed."

The last denomination in the list reported is the Universalists, whose record is given by President Atwood, of the Canton Theological School. He says in his opening paragraph:

"The year just closed has been one of anxiety in several of the more important enterprises of the Universalist Church, on account of the protracted pressure of financial and industrial stringency. It is, however, matter of congratulation that nothing heretofore undertaken has been given up, while some advances have been made. One drain to which this body is subject, not equally felt by any other, is occasioned by the steady and often rapid development of its characteristic thought in other and older communions. We can neither harvest our own sowing nor retain our own harvesting."

Mrs. Phelps-Ward's Interpretation of Jesus.—Elizabeth Stuart Phelps-Ward calls her latest book ("The Story of Jesus Christ") an "interpretation." Prof. Shailer Matthews affixes an adjective to Mrs. Ward's noun, and calls the book "the

feminine interpretation of Jesus." After premising that from the point of view of sober historical investigation there is nothing in the book worthy of the attention of scholars (as the author also frankly avows), Professor Matthews praises the work as graphic and earnest, and then describes the Jesus whom Mrs. Phelps-Ward has presented to us, in the following words (*The Dial*, Chicago):

"The Jesus who looks out from these pages is not a strong, resistless Messiah. Despite His ability to raise the dead, and walk on the waves, and feed thousands with a few loaves, He is continually questioning Himself as to Himself and His mission; He is repeatedly brought to the verge of despair by the uncertainties that overhang His mission; He grows weak with alternating periods of exaltation and depression; He looks much with deep eyes at other souls in silence; He barely escapes hysteria under severest strain; He hears about Him hosts of unseen spirits. Withal, He is passionately religious, but trusting ever to His intuition rather than to His reason. And thus, altogether, He is a woman and not a man. Strong and spiritual, He is not strong and spiritual after a man's fashion. The interpretation is unexpected, is doubtless unconscious, but as one rereads the volume it is indubitable."

"And thus we have a new contribution to the ceaseless effort to interpret the personality of Jesus. For that this work really adds to our knowledge of Him, one can not for a moment doubt. All that subtle, emotional life which the mere scholar—especially if he be a man—so soon outgrows is discerned by the one who comes like Mary to sit in sympathy rather than in analysis and philosophy."

A PROTESTANT TRIBUTE TO POPE LEO.

THE celebration of the sixtieth anniversary of the first mass said by Pope Leo XIII. is again calling attention to the venerable Pontiff, now nearing the end of his eighty-eighth year. The debt of his church to the Pope's sagacity is widely recognized, and his statesmanship in bringing the church more closely into touch with modern thought and modern political conditions and movements compels the admiration even of those who can not agree with him in matters of religious opinion. An example of this cordiality of feeling is seen in *The Independent*, which says:

"It was fitting that the sixtieth anniversary of the first mass said by Leo XIII. as priest should be celebrated with peculiar honor. Nor only has he reached an extreme old age, making him, with Gladstone and Bismarck, one of the three venerable great men of Europe, but his noble Christian character and his wisdom have justified his election as the head of the largest of all the Christian bodies in the world."

"We Protestants, who recognize no papal authority, and to whom, with our education and principles, it would be almost sacrilegious to put any living man in authority as the vicerent of Jesus Christ where he could authoritatively define new dogmas of Christian faith, may yet properly recognize in Leo XIII. one who has given to his office its best fulfilment, without pride or arrogance, and who has shown his statesmanship in ecclesiastical affairs by allowing the light and warmth of the century's free thought and better civilization to penetrate into the darkness and cold of the *Non possumus* to which he succeeded. He has defined no new dogma; he has not emphasized his own infallibility, nor has he shown an aptitude to those who would flatter him with it."

"His greatest claim to honor, perhaps, apart from his general character and liberal temper, appears in his attitude to popular government. He has discouraged, and to the extent of his power has suppressed, the treasonable movements against the republic of France, which assumed to speak at the same time for the divine right of kings and the Catholic Church. He has told the world that a new French republic has as much right before God to exist as an old monarchy; for government by the people is as legitimate and Christian as government by a king. This position has also brought him into sympathy with the American republic; and we may say that the prosperity and freedom of the Catholic Church under our republican government has had much to do

with his direction to French Catholics to support the French republic. The same spirit has led him to a much harder decision, that to relax the order forbidding Italian Catholics to vote under a government which has taken possession of the states of the church. The same spirit has led him to sympathize with the laboring-class, and to make it more evident than ever that the Christian Church is for the people and not for the rulers only.

"All this is as remarkable as it is admirable in a man who succeeded to the tiara when he was already an old man, and who has in his age continued to look forward rather than backward. On this his diamond jubilee he was able to celebrate mass and to receive delegations from various nations of the world during a trying session of nearly two hours, showing that the reports of his extreme feebleness are not true. The Catholic Church is now more free, more progressive, more sympathetic, more Christian, for his influence over it; and Protestants can accept his benediction and bestow their benediction upon him and say 'Long live Leo XIII.,' with an affectionate regard such as they have not been able to put into a prayer for any of his predecessors since they bade good-by to Leo X."

RECONCILING THEOLOGY AND EVOLUTION.

PROF. GEORGE MACLOSKIE, professor of biology in Princeton University, is accorded the leading place in *The Presbyterian and Reformed Review* (cumbersome title!) of January for his article on "Theistic Evolution." The professor admits at the beginning that, properly speaking, there is no specially theistic or atheistic theory of evolution, inasmuch as every man who believes in "the orderly outcome by natural continuity of the present physical world" is an evolutionist, and one may believe this and be theist, deist, pantheist, materialist, agnostic, or spiritualist. Nevertheless, as men's religious tenets will perforce become mixed up with their views on other subjects, he considers it worth while inquiring how the theory of evolution, if accepted, will influence or be influenced by religious opinion. Professor Macloskie also maintains that "with men who are conversant with biological facts and inductive methods the evidence in favor of the main contention of evolution is generally convincing." The problems that arise between the theory and theology he would meet by the method, now growing in favor, of deriving our ideas about God and about our moral relations to Him and to each other from the Scriptures, and of formulating our science primarily and chiefly from the study of things as we see them; and, where there is cause for conflict, trying patiently to clear it away, and deferring judgment until we succeed. The attempt is made by the professor to explain away some of these causes of conflict. We can not follow him through the article, which extends over twenty-one pages. He points out that the theory of evolution is applicable only to the normal course of material nature; that it is not competent in the name of science to deny the possibility of miracles; that there is a reaction against the physico-chemical theory of life and in favor of vitalism; that evolution does not present a sufficient explanation of the *origin* of species or of anything else, and is too blind in itself to direct anything; that tho the real problem of the divine method is probably inscrutable, science helps us to see that the reality and completeness of the divine control are not inconceivable.

After considering the question whether the theory of evolution must be modified so as to make it theistic, and reaching the conclusion that the scientific formula of evolution can not be one thing for a Christian and a different thing for an atheist, but must be the same for all, Professor Macloskie goes on to consider the question, "How should we modify our theology so as to bring it into harness beside evolution?" On this he writes as follows:

"The part primarily affected by the theory of evolution is the early part of Genesis. The term 'create' no longer raises a difficulty, and ought never to have been regarded as excluding the use of orderly processes of nature. Here the theory of evolution

comes to correct our Hebrew lexicons as to the meaning of terms. We can not explain the narrative about woman being from the 'rib' or substance of man, except by noting a confirmation of the divine lesson in the derivate identity of the sexes, which is becoming recognized as a scientific law. We do not escape trouble as to these passages by rejecting the theory of evolution; even then astronomy, geology, and anthropology are still pressing us, and some not otherwise heterodox theologians are ingenious enough to extract a cosmogony from the second chapter of Genesis which differs from that of the first, and makes the writer so stupid as to contradict himself almost within the same breath.

"Under the *régime* of evolution, our discussions of natural theology must view types and design in a new light. There will be no types in the sense of artificial models to which all actual cases must more or less closely conform. The types of animal and vegetable structure are simply the generalized results of variations during past generations, the accumulated effects of growth and variations, somehow or other acquired in the past and, we know not why, persisting by heredity; and they are not a stamp impressed from without. The manifestations of design are similarly dependent on some internal qualities by which organisms become accommodated to the exigencies of their place in the world; we know not how they became adjusted, but we know that they must perish unless in some way or other they accommodate themselves to their surroundings; and that in fact all nature is crowded with singular examples of adaptation. Theistic evolution will regard all these phenomena as illustrating the method both of divine creation and government.

"Aside from these general considerations, there is nothing in evolution that ought greatly to affect our religious beliefs. If we accept it, we will continue in the belief that God, having created the world, exercises special providence over His creatures, that He can employ all the powers of nature in subserving our good, that He can and will answer His children's prayers, and all this without it being necessary for Him every day to work miracles or otherwise to disturb the order of the universe. We will continue to believe that in our creation we received from God a moral nature and an immortal spirit; that we have somehow become demoralized, and that the taint of our degeneracy is hereditary. . . . The Christian evolutionist is able to believe in the miraculous birth, the theanthropic personality of Jesus Christ, in His miracles, in His resurrection after death, and in His ascension to glory. In accordance with the inspired writers, he will know that our redemption was by the sufferings and especially the crucifixion of the Son of God; and that we are regenerated by the Holy Spirit, who enables us to enjoy communion with the Father. He will insist on that lofty ideal of morality which is the earmark of true faith, and which even agnosticism has not the assurance to condemn. The evolutionary theology which essays to eliminate evangelical doctrines is in no proper sense a child of evolution, any more than it is derived from the divine Scriptures."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A MONUMENT has just been erected over the grave of Thomas à Kempis, in the Church of St. Michel, at Zwolle, 426 years after his death.

CHICAGO is reported to have 583 orthodox Protestant churches with an aggregate membership of 153,326, and an average of 263 members to each church. This is exclusive of Unitarian, Universalist, Jewish, and Roman Catholic churches.

THE extent of the Church of England's missionary work is indicated by the fact that there are now five Episcopal appointments pending in various colonial and foreign fields, namely, Mombasa (East Africa), Hongkong, Osaka (Japan), Bombay, and Mauritius.

IN a recent elaborate article appearing in a German cyclopedia, Professor Nikolaus Muller, of Berlin, has come to certain conclusions which tend to show that, according to our present evidence, it is impossible that we can have the faintest conception of the Saviour's form and features.

ADDINGTON PARK, in Surrey, England, for eighty years the country-seat of the Archbishops of Canterbury, has been sold. Five archbishops are buried in the parish churchyard at Addington: Manners, Sutton, Howley, Sumner, Longley, and Tait. A seat is to be found, it is said, near Canterbury.

THE new Bishop of the Polish Catholics, Anthony Kozlowsky, has returned to Chicago. This new sect recognizes the Pope as Primate of the West, and subscribes to the Council of Trent, and seems to differ from the Roman communion only in desiring home rule and parochial tenure of church property.

FOREIGN TOPICS.

CHINA AND THE WORLD.

NEWS venders have been having a grand time over China: Russia has occupied Manchuria; Germany is extending her holdings in Shantung; the French are annexing Hainan; Great Britain has her eye on half a dozen places on the coast; Japan mobilizes her fleet; Russian vessels are fired upon by British ships, etc. From the headlines in the newspapers it would seem that China is already being torn to pieces and that the powers have already begun to quarrel over the booty. And yet, whatever the future may hold in store, affairs in China remain much the same as usual, the only changes being the lease of Kiao-Chou to Germany and the occupation of Port Arthur as winter quarters by the Russian fleet. The English, however, see in this leasing of Kiao-Chou an important entering-wedge for Germany, and declare that China can not lease any place on her coast to another power without granting similar concessions to Great Britain. *The Manchester Guardian* expresses itself to the following effect:

Great Britain does not acknowledge the exclusive right of any one nation in a Chinese port. If Russia has the right to put her ships in winter quarters in Port Arthur, Great Britain claims the same privilege whether China likes it or not. If Germany is granted concessions at Kiao-Chou, Great Britain demands the same, in accordance with the most-favored-nation clause. Great Britain will not permit any nation to obtain mining rights or railroad concessions without demanding an equivalent. The British Government has informed China of the above decisions, and will further instruct the Chinese as soon as the needs of the British Empire have been meditated upon.

This pretty generally represents British opinion. As *The St. James's Gazette* has it, concessions made by China to another power are as bad "as if England were asked to hand over her purse," for England has the lion's share of the trade with China. But some papers think that England is not called upon to take any hasty action. *The Weekly Scotsman*, Edinburgh, says:

"It is wiser to take the risk of waiting and acting deliberately than of plunging headlong into an adventure of whose end no man can tell, except that it will bring troubles heretofore undreamed of upon the East and upon the West. . . . We can bide our time, knowing that we have both the power and the right to effectually safeguard our political and commercial interests when the proper occasion arises. Even to such a 'bull in the china shop' as the Kaiser, some rope may be allowed, altho not too much. Before it is necessary to interpose, he may find himself already at the end of his tether."

The Nation, Dublin, thinks advice such as the above very prudent, "considering the possibility that the German Emperor may not be willing to swallow his words." As a matter of fact, the official German press denies that a partitioning of China is about to take place. *The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"The actual state of affairs does not warrant such an assumption. China did not fall to pieces when England occupied Hong-kong, nor when France possessed herself of large tracts in the South. Neither will China's existence be threatened because German and Russian ships have found a refuge. At present none of the European powers are anxious to encompass the downfall of the Celestial Empire."

The Hamburger Nachrichten would like to know why England has not granted "equal rights" to every other power everywhere she has annexed territory and obtained concessions, if she wants these rights in China.

The European governments preserve secrecy, and the press have hardly ever been floundering more in the dark. Kiao-Chou has been formally leased to Germany for an indefinite period,

with the option of a more suitable place if the German Government should be dissatisfied. Yet nobody knew this until the *Reichsanzeiger* announced it officially. To this hour nobody knows whether Russia was consulted by Germany, or whether the other powers knew of her intentions. The rumor that the continental powers intend to leave England out in the cold likewise lacks confirmation, altho the idea is popular enough in Germany. *The Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"There is no reason for Germany to enter into negotiations with England. Great Britain simply must remember that Germany has so far abstained from hampering British policy in Egypt. Indeed, Germany has been rather friendly to England in this question, especially regarding the financial aspect of the Sudan campaign. But if England thinks fit to oppose Germany in China, Germany will pay her in her own coin in Egypt. The warnings of the British press are, therefore, quite acceptable. As soon as France is quite sure of Germany's support—which probably includes the cooperation of Austria and Italy—France will not hesitate to demand a regulation of the Egyptian question, and that would be rather embarrassing, from a British point of view."

The Russian press is pretty unanimous in its opinion that Great Britain's cooperation is not needed to solve problems of the far East in which Russia, France, and Germany are interested. *The Novoye Vremya* declares England has only to thank herself for her "splendid isolation." *The Novosti* believes that Japan would rather come to terms with Russia than with England, as England always wants too much. The French press pretty generally assumes that France has no interests in the spheres of influence entered by Russia and Germany. *The Journal des Débats* thinks French interest is centered around Tonking. *The Echo de Paris* says:

"Is England ready to evacuate Egypt? Why then should Germany evacuate the poor little station at Kiao-Chou? Germany will fit out the place in the most scientific manner with guns and similar things. We quite understand that England does not relish the necessity of passing German batteries, but what is that to us? If we get very ambitious we can occupy Hainan in earnest and extend our empire in the neighborhood of Tonking. On the whole, however, our sleep need not be disturbed by what is going on in the Gulf of Petchili. The English and Russians may settle their quarrels with Germany. We have our share."

The rumor that Japan would ally herself with England against the other powers is not yet confirmed. Mr. Kurino, the Minister to Austria, declares that "Japan wishes to maintain the most friendly relations with Russia. Should any difficulties arise, the friendship between France and Japan will assure the mediation of France." That the United States would oppose Russia is not credited in continental Europe.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FRANCE AND ENGLAND ON THE NILE.

THE British are slowly but surely advancing along the Nile, are laying their plans carefully, without undue haste, and may hope to add the Sudan to their Egyptian empire. The Mahdi does not seem able to muster a force equal in quantity and quality to the "fuzzy-wuzzies who broke a British square," and he will probably be attacked from two different directions. For the Italians, in accordance with their promise to Great Britain, tho in defiance to their treaty with Abyssinia, have turned over Kassala to an Anglo-Egyptian force. Yet the situation on the Upper Nile is not entirely satisfactory to England. Briefly stated, the facts are as follows:

Having taken possession of Egypt, Great Britain claims the exclusive right to possess herself of any territory ever possessed or claimed in Africa by Egypt or Egypt's nominal suzerain, the Sultan. In addition to these rights—regarded as indisputable in England—the British press is firmly convinced that England is

morally obliged to annex the Nile Valley in its entire length, because, if another power were to possess part of it, such power might divert the waters of the Nile for its own purposes. On the other hand the French are anxious to establish a French Central Africa extending across the entire continent from West to East. They assert that whatever rights England, or for that matter Egypt, may have had in the Upper Nile region, became invalid when the Mahdists defeated the Egyptian and British armies. Three French expeditions started for the disputed territory, and it is thought that they have either reached, or will soon reach, Farhoda, a fortified town on the White Nile, where they will unite. It is very possible that the French and British forces will come to blows when they meet, and that Abyssinia will give her assistance to France.

British and French public opinion have rarely been less divided on any subject. Britain long since warned France that she would regard this eastward extension of French influence as "an unfriendly act." France denies most pointedly the right of Great Britain to interfere. British public opinion is most ably voiced by Henry Norman in *Cosmopolis*, London, from whose reasons we summarize the following, using the author's own sentences:

Here, then, is the "unfriendly act" accomplished. The fact that Egypt occupied almost the whole sphere through which the French expeditions have moved is undoubted. Great Britain's rights are, therefore, the only established rights. By treaty the influence of Germany was specifically excluded from Dafur, Kordofan, and the Bahr-el Ghazal. Later Germany made a second treaty, ceding these districts to France. These bilateral treaties bind nobody except the powers that execute them. France has utterly ignored our treaty with Germany, and we, of course, pay no attention to her treaty with Germany of the following year. (Moreover, I may parenthetically add here for the benefit of those whom it concerns, that this country will not recognize the recent Franco-German treaty in West Africa relating to Togoland.) Thus the outcome of a study of the authorities is that there are no boundaries of the Anglo-Egyptian sphere except the historical facts of Egyptian occupation, but that these are beyond question. Will the partitioning of Africa be accomplished without a European war? It needs an optimist to reply to this question in the affirmative. Egypt, the Niger, Walfisch Bay, Morocco, Delagoa Bay, Abyssinia, these all represent a row of exhausting problems, but the question of the Upper Nile is, perhaps, the most threatening. It was at the bidding of Great Britain that Egypt evacuated the Sudan, and therefore Great Britain is the trustee of Egypt for those provinces; and if her work for Egypt—a work so splendid that if the British Empire should go down in flames tomorrow, this would be of itself a sufficient claim for her to be held in imperishable memory by mankind—is to be finished, she must place Egypt again safely in possession of her original boundaries. What is there to hinder this?

In the same magazine we find a reply by Francis de Pressensé, editor of the Paris *Temps*, who summarizes French opinion every month for *Cosmopolis*. He writes, in the main, as follows:

The temper of the English is likely enough to engender a conflict. British Imperialism has come to mean with them the rule of the world. They have been flattered by their press to such an extent that their vainglory and blindness can be compared only to the foolish self-confidence of France before the cruel lessons of 1870. Yet I do not hesitate to say that, even in those days, the serious Parisian papers did not contain an equivalent to the naïve assurances of the English press—from the radical, semi-socialistic *Daily Chronicle* to the Tory *St. James's Gazette*, not to speak of the imposing *Times*, which know no other rights than British rights, anterior, superior, inviolable, unassailable British rights. They assert continually that Tonking, Annam, Madagascar, Tunis were given to France by England, and call upon their Government to cease this outrageous generosity. They are firmly convinced that England "gracefully cedes" what she does not take herself, and gives whatever she allows others to take. I know it is useless to argue in the face of so strange an aberration; it is like fighting windmills. I will content myself with asking what the English people would say if France or Germany were to pride themselves upon their generosity in allowing England to make

conquests. It is to be hoped that Lord Salisbury will preserve his *sang-froid*. I am certain that England will not be permitted to aggrandize at the expense of France.

The *Stampa*, Rome, claims to have positive information that the British and French forces in West Africa have already come to blows. There is no confirmation of the report. The French papers, however, regard the possibility with much composure. The *Figaro* is certain that the French will only defend themselves. "The British Government," adds the paper, "will try to intimidate ours, but they will have their trouble for nothing." Throughout Europe it is thought that a strange infatuation has taken hold of the erstwhile calm and calculating British people. The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, fears that Lord Salisbury will need all his strength and prestige to hold his own against the strong forward tendency of his Cabinet, which is headed by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. Our contemporary says:

"Undoubtedly Pressensé's remarks in *Cosmopolis* embody the opinion of the French Government, and also of everybody whose earnest wish is that a conflict between the two great nations may be averted. The present more or less open quarrel between Mr. Chamberlain and his chief is of great influence in British politics and hence in international politics. But it would be wrong to suppose that Mr. Chamberlain stands alone. He has simply placed himself at the head of a movement he found ready to hand, and which may be stronger than Lord Salisbury."

The Germans hope to profit by the Franco-English quarrel, and all the other nations whose possessions Henry Norman mentions and whose rights he regards as disputable are also uncomplimentary in their remarks. Indeed, so anti-British is the tone of the press throughout the world that we have thus far searched in vain for a comment "on the other side" in publications published outside Great Britain. — *Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A NEW VIEW OF AMERICAN "JINGOISM."

AMERICAN "jingoism" is only apparent, not real. That is the opinion of a writer in the *Kölnische Zeitung*, Cologne. He is firmly convinced that the people of the United States are not, as has often been alleged, suffering from conceit, altho he would not blame them if they were, considering their past history. He believes that the utterances of our press and our politicians are guided by a change in the economic conditions of the country which is now taking place. We feel ourselves able to compete with other nations on their own ground, but are unwilling to acknowledge that such competition must in some measure deprive us of the advantages of isolation, engendering a *do ut des* policy. We quote as follows:

"The phenomenal prosperity of the nation tuned its self-consciousness to the highest pitch, especially as its progress was not confined to the development of the country's natural wealth, but actually furnished new elements of civilization. Even now the idea is common among Americans that the United States plays a most exceptional part in history, and is still more likely to do so in future, and this feeling occasionally vents itself in the boast that fate has specially favored the nation. Yet there is a certain amount of nervousness, and its cause is not far to seek. The United States has arrived at a point where she must choose her future course. For a long time the Americans appeared in the markets of the world chiefly as purveyors of natural produce. Lately their industries have developed enormously. In 1896 the exports of manufactured goods formed 26.50 per cent. of the whole. This means that the United States before long must give up her exceptional position among the nations. To-day the Americans are not yet willing to do so. They would like to remain the people who dictate tariffs to others, and yet they wish to take part in the benefits which a more or less free intercourse among other nations confers. This, then, is the cause of the conflicting opinions which are so easily mistaken for bumptiousness and hypocrisy by other nations.

"Thus, while about to annex Hawaii, and thus emerging from

the limits in which their own Monroe doctrine should hold them, this same Monroe doctrine is proclaimed to be the cornerstone of the national policy, and the Government was actually urged to offer itself as arbiter between Germany and Haiti, altho the German claims were regarded as just. Foreign complaints of the Dingley tariff are answered to the effect that America does not make her tariffs to please other nations, yet the consular reports contain attacks upon the 'prohibitive' tariffs of Germany. On the one hand we are informed that Americans must be protected against the competition of the foreigner, who produces cheaply, yet the same people declare that America must win in industrial competition because she produces more cheaply than others.

"Such symptoms should not be misinterpreted, and it is necessary to point with the strongest possible emphasis [*mit aller Entschiedenheit*] to another phase of American sentiment, one which ought to give pleasure especially in Germany. Expressions of contempt for the older countries are really much more rare in the United States than is generally supposed. As a matter of fact, the Americans accept even the most bitter comments without being themselves embittered thereby—unless such comment comes from their hereditary enemy, England."

The writer further asserts that Germany has no reason to complain of her treatment on the part of American newspapers, "considering the somewhat highly spiced style adopted by the American press"; and that the people of the United States use the German Government as a sort of lightning-conductor, blaming it for everything German that does not please them. The German people, he thinks, are treated with respect and receive every mark of friendship on the part of the Americans.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

A SWEEPING INDICTMENT OF THE FRENCH PRESS.

THE outcry against "yellow journalism" is not confined to the United States. One of the most sweeping indictments ever made of the press of any country appears in the *Revue Bleue*, a high-class weekly of Paris, against the press of France. The amazing thing about the indictment is that the editor confesses not to know of a single journal (referring evidently to daily journals) that should be excepted from his charges. The *Revue Bleue* is not content with a simple utterance of opinion on the subject. It has sent out a circular letter to eminent French writers asking for an expression of opinion by them, and in its issue of December 4 it printed the circular and called on all its readers to ventilate their views on the same subject.

We reprint a portion of its editorial utterance:

"Good or bad, lying or true, corrupting or a doer of justice, the press, in a free country, is all-powerful. It is a sort of universal suffrage, permanent and fickle, from which there is no appeal. It creates public opinion, that is, manners; it strengthens or destroys the family and the school; it makes or unmakes reputations; it overthrows or builds up ministries; it has even the terrible right to make peace or make war. Public men, writers, artists, politicians, functionaries, fall on their knees before its multiform and mysterious power. We have seen it interview a pope and kings, prepare alliances and wars, undertake the work which was formerly entrusted to diplomacy. The day is not distant when a reporter was stronger than an ambassador, and when some directors of newspapers outweighed the President of the republic. The press envelops the school and parliament; it penetrates them; it goes where they can not go, it reaches and directs the depths of the popular conscience, it even overawes the higher classes. Against its undefined and anonymous royalty nothing prevails.

"What use has the press made of its omnipotence? Have we seen it complement the school, inform the public, enlighten the Government? Has it taken for its mission to be, on the one hand, an office of exact information, and, on the other, a sincere counselor of the people? Does it consider that its honor demands that it regulate public opinion, that it spread good culture, that it extirpate the low roots of instinct? Has it intervened

between the mass of the people and the classes who are better off to conciliate them to each other? Has it been the instrument of reason and liberty against the great majority and money? Has it spread everywhere in the national conscience a luminous atmosphere which can be breathed?

"Or, has it corrupted the democracy which it ought to purify? Has it used its power for any purpose save to pervert and depreciate? Has it, by pornography, destroyed the action of the schools and multiplied debauchery? Has it, by false news, destroyed public confidence? Has it, by calumny and defamation, shaken public authority and discouraged the choicer spirits who would like to benefit their country? Has it, by its reports of judicial proceedings, and the imagination of those who write its fiction, recruited and instructed the growing army of young criminals? Has it, by blackmail and threats, favored adventurers of every kind, ruined three quarters of the nation, and terrorized parliaments? Has it not prostituted itself to money simply to corrupt the greater portion of the people, and has it not assumed the titles of reason and liberty simply to scoff at them in the presence of the plutocracy and the demagogues?

"If you consider our French press, it seems to us that the second series of questions must be answered in the affirmative. If you ask where can be found an independent newspaper which does not live by scandals, or defamation, or bribes from rich bankers and brokers, a newspaper of which the speech and the silence are not in turn for sale, a newspaper which is equally free from pornography and greed for money, we are unhappily obliged to say that we do not know of even a single one such in France. The accounts of Panama and the affairs of Armenia destroyed our last illusions. It is incontestable that at present the French press is in the hands of sharpers. What would you think of an instructor who, in order to increase the number of his pupils, should add to his school a squad of rascals, or a company of loose characters? It is a little after this fashion that our French press plays its part of instructor of the democracy.

"The examples which could be cited in support of what we have said are so numerous that we should be laughed at for attempting to cite any. The whole mass forms a dung-heap which it would not be wise to stir up.

"Why is the French press in such a condition? How can a corruption so deep and so rapid be explained? Who is responsible for this state of things? Are there any remedies for it? May we hope that the press will some day take up in France its legitimate part and office? And how can this change be brought about?

"These are questions which it is of the first importance to have answered, and to have them answered is almost as important for other countries as for France."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE following beats even the proverbial "Yankee smartness." A fellow in Paris made it his business to visit department-stores to watch for shop-lifters. He would follow them home, represent himself as the store detective, and make the women disgorge their plunder; sometimes, if his victim was wealthy, even more! His ingenious method of "making a living" was discovered when a woman interviewed the owner of a large dry-goods house, begging for mercy. She said she had pilfered a small article, only, whilst the "detective" was robbing her of all she had.

WHEN it was discovered that the bullets of the most modern magazine rifles were less deadly than the large-calibre ones, the British authorities adopted the device of cutting the mantle at the point. The result was almost as satisfactory as that of an explosive bullet, and the wounds caused by these bullets were far more dangerous than the Minié balls which bore such an evil repute in our Civil War. The enthusiasm of the English papers has, however, somewhat cooled down since it was discovered that a few hundred thousand of the famous Dum-Dum cartridges fell into the hands of the Afridis, and British soldiers succumbed to wounds created by missiles intended to exterminate the hill tribes only.

TEACHERS in Berlin begin with a salary of \$250 a year and \$150 for rent, if not given free quarters. Their salary is then increased as follows, according to their term of service:

After 6 years.....	\$75	After 23 years.....	\$450
" 8 ".....	150	" 25 ".....	500
" 11 ".....	250	" 27 ".....	550
" 14 ".....	300	" 30 ".....	600
" 20 ".....	400		

Salaries were at first made larger in the beginning, with a less increase for long service. The teachers are said to prefer the present scale. For comparison it should be remembered that living is about 30 per cent. cheaper, all things considered, in Berlin than in New York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MARK TWAIN AS A GLOBE-TROTTER.

THE reader who accompanies Mark Twain on his latest excursion in globe-trotting, "Following the Equator" with him, and marking the futile struggles of the line to elude the eccentric pursuit, will be struck with the intellectual zigzagry with which the course of the philosophic and bravely irreverent joker is traced on the chart of his narrative. Endless are the curves and angles of digression, parenthesis, interjection, anecdote, as when in the return journey from Baroda, with its stories of elephant processions and tiger fights, he harks back to the Fifth Avenue Theater, and Augustin Daly and his gigantic Irish doorkeeper with the big dog; as when, on the steamer in Delagoa Bay, he extracts from the "second-class passenger" the story of Barnum, and how he did buy Shakespeare's house, and threatened to buy the Nelson monument.

Mr. Howells, contemplating the humor of Mark Twain, has said: "There is enough and to spare of American humor; but it has often been the vision of American things through the spectacles of more or less alien scholarship, or culture, or civilization, or whatever we like to call it; but in Mark Twain we have the spirit as it is seen with our own eyes"—the spirit of the rough-and-ready American mind, grotesquely typical in its horse sense, its honest irreverence, scornful of cant and stupidity, its manly concern for the plight and prospects of "the under dog," its telling trick of description, its occasional unconscious eloquence; its rousing individuality, its Mark-Twainry.

He contrasts the Honolulu of to-day with the Honolulu of forty years ago. Then there were no fine houses, no fine furniture, no decorations. Bed-rooms were lighted with tallow-candles, and halls with a whale-oil lamp. Floors were carpeted with native matting; walls were adorned with lithographed portraits of Kamehameha, Louis Kossuth, and Jenny Lind, sandwiched between a "Rebecca at the Well" and a "Moses Smiting the Rock." For library, there were "Baxter's Saints' Rest," Fox's "Martyrs," "The Whole Duty of Man," and "Tupper's Proverbial Philosophy"; and for music there was a melodeon with "Willie, We Have Missed You," "Roll on, Silver Moon," and "I Would not Live Alway." And there was always a "what-not," with pictorial paper-weights, sea-shells, whale's teeth, and native curios. But now—rugs, ices, pictures, lanais, naughty books, sinful bric-a-brac—and the ladies riding astride.

When the ship "crossed the line," Mark and the rest of them, "dropped a day," lost it out of their lives. "We shall be a day behindhand, all through eternity; we shall always be saying to the other angels, 'Fine day, to-day,' and they will be always retorting, 'But it isn't to-day, it's to-morrow.'"

"While we were crossing the 180th meridian it was *Sunday* in the stern of the ship where my family were, and *Tuesday* in the bow where I was. They were there eating the half of a fresh apple on the 8th, and I was at the same time eating the other half of it on the 10th, and I could notice how stale it was already. The

family were the same age that they were when I had left them five minutes before, but I was a day older now than I was then.

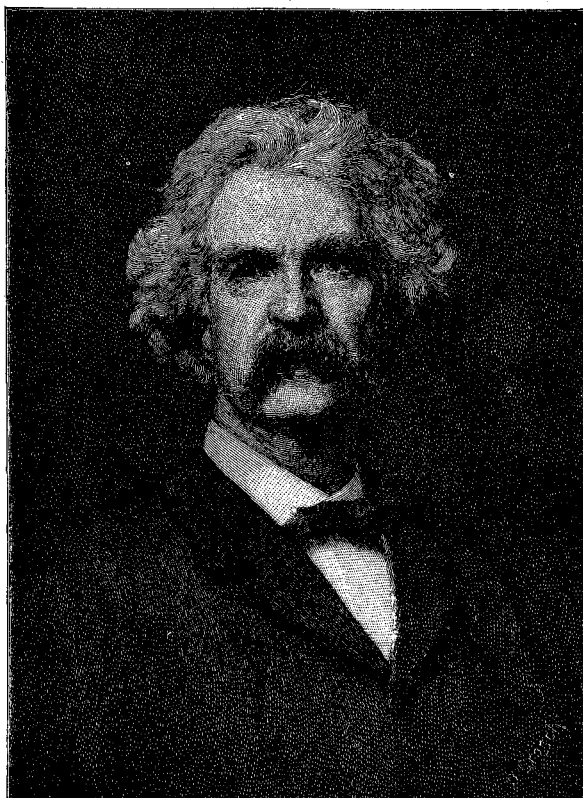
"Along about the moment that we were crossing the Great Meridian a child was born in the steerage, and now there is no way to tell which day it was born on. The nurse thinks it was Sunday, the surgeon thinks it was Tuesday. The child will never know its own birthday. It will always be choosing first one and then the other, and will never be able to make up its mind permanently. This will breed vacillation and uncertainty in its opinions about religion, and politics, and business, and sweethearts, and everything, and will undermine its principles and rot them away, and make the poor thing characterless, and its success in life impossible. Every one in the ship says so. And this is not all—in fact, not the worst. For there is an enormously rich brewer in the ship who said, as much as ten days ago, that if the child was born on his birthday he would give it ten thousand dollars to start its little life with. His birthday was Monday, the 9th of September."

When Mark was in Adelaide, he saw the gathering of the people to commemorate the reading of the proclamation in 1836, the document by which the province was founded. The province is healthy; for the average citizen the death-rate is low, but for the old settler there seems to be no death-rate at all:

"There were people at the commemoration banquet who could remember Cromwell. There were six of them. These Old Settlers had all been present at the original reading of the proclamation in 1836. They showed signs of the blightings and blastings of time in their outward aspect, but they were young within; young and cheerful, and ready to talk; ready to talk, and talk all you wanted; in their turn, and out of it. They were down for six speeches, and they made forty-two. The governor and the cabinet and the mayor were down for forty-two speeches, and they made six. They have splendid grit, the old settlers, splendid staying power. But they do not hear well, and when they see the mayor going through motions which they recognize as the introducing of a speaker, they think they are the one, and they all get up to-

gether, and begin to respond, in the most animated way; and the more the mayor gesticulates, and shouts 'Sit down! Sit down!' the more they take it for applause, and the more excited and reminiscent and enthusiastic they get; and next when they see the whole house laughing and crying, three of them think it is about the bitter old-time hardships they are describing, and the other three think the laughter is caused by the jokes they have been uncorking—jokes of the vintage of 1836—and then the way they *do* go on! And finally when ushers come and plead, and beg, and gently and reverently crowd them down into their seats, they say, 'Oh, I'm not tired—I could bang along a week!' and they sit there looking simple and childlike, and gentle, and proud of their oratory, and wholly unconscious of what is going on at the other end of the room."

Our facetious philosopher extracts much fun from the historical and descriptive accounts of the Australian aborigine that he finds in the white man's official records. According to these this "black fellow" is everything that a human creature can be. He is a coward; he is brave. He is deceitful and treacherous; he is faithful, loyal, and true. He kills the starving stranger who comes begging for food and shelter; he harbors, feeds, and succors the man who took a shot at him only yesterday. He takes



MARK TWAIN.

his reluctant bride by force, he courts her with a club, and then cherishes her devotedly through a long life. He gathers unto himself another wife by the same unceremonious methods, beats and bangs her for his daily diversion, and then lays down his life to defend her. He will face a thousand perils to defend one of his children, and kill another because his family is large enough without it. His delicate stomach scunneth at the white man's dainties, but he enjoys overripe fish, and braized dog, and cat, and rat, and will partake of his own uncle with relish. He is genial and sociable, but will hide behind his shield when his mother-in-law approaches. He is afraid of ghosts, but fairly revels in physical pain and death. He knows all the constellations, great and small, and has names for them; he has a symbol-writing by which he conveys information to the tribes far and near; he has a correct eye for form and expression, and draws a good picture; he can track a fugitive by traces which the white man's eye can not discern; he invents a missile that the white man's science can not duplicate, and with it he performs miracles that the mathematician just gapes and wonders at; and yet he has never been able to count beyond five, or make a vessel to boil water in. "He is the prize curiosity of all the races."

The very heart of Mark Twain goes out to the savages, whom he regards with affection and almost tearful sympathy. They were wasted, these natives; they ought not to have been wasted, they should have been crossed with the whites. "It would have improved the whites, and done the natives no harm."

"The whites always mean well when they take human fish out of the ocean and try to make them dry and warm and happy and comfortable in a chicken-coop; but the kindest-hearted white man can always be depended on to prove himself inadequate when he deals with savages. He can not turn the situation around and imagine how he would like it to have a well-meaning savage transfer him from his house and his church and his clothes and his books and his choice food to a hideous wilderness of sand and rocks and snow, and ice and sleet and storm and blistering sun, with no shelter, no bed, no covering for his and his family's naked bodies, and nothing to eat but snakes and grubs and offal. This would be a hell to him; and if he had any wisdom he would know that his own civilization is a hell to the savage—but he hasn't any, and has never had any; and for lack of it he shut up those poor natives in the unimaginable perdition of his civilization, committing his crime with the very best intentions, and saw those poor creatures waste away under his tortures; and he gazed at it, vaguely troubled and sorrowful, and wondered what could be the matter with them."

From the Australian atmosphere our Mark extracts poetic inspiration; he toys with the lyrical Amaryllis in the shade of Mullengrudy, and finds a soulful theme of tenderness and beauty in the names of Australian towns:

"And Murriwillumba complaineth in song
For the garlanded bowers of Woolloomooloo;
And the Ballarat fly and the lone Wollongong,
They dream of the gardens of fair Jamberoo."

There are eleven other verses of torrid raptures and swooning nomenclature—"O Helicon!" But the bard is diffident and self-disparaging; he imagines that a poet-laureate might do better.

In Ceylon this adjustable wayfarer encountered the Oriental and the tropical blended in their utter completeness. There were the opalescent hues, and the soft brown exposures; the juggler was there, with his snakes and his mongoos; and there were the elephant and the monkey; and the smother of heat, and the swoon in the air; and the Oriental conflagrations of costume, on men, women, boys, girls, babies—a splendid green, a splendid orange, a splendid ruby, deep and rich with smoldering fires. "They swept by continuously in crowds and legions, glowing, flashing, radiant; and every five seconds came a burst of blinding red that made a body catch his breath, and filled his heart with joy."

"Just then, into this dream of fairyland and paradise a grating dissonance was injected. Out of a missionary school came marching, two and two, sixteen prim and pious little Christian

black girls, Europeanly clothed—dressed, to the last detail, as they would have been dressed on a summer Sunday in an English or American village. Those clothes—oh, they were unspeakably ugly! Ugly, barbarous, destitute of taste, destitute of grace, repulsive as a shroud. I looked at my women-folk's clothes—just full-grown duplicates of the outrages disguising those poor little abused creatures—and was ashamed to be seen in the street with them. Then I looked at my own clothes, and was ashamed to be seen in the street with myself."

Our traveler receives lively impressions of the barbaric gorgeousness of India, "its sounding and sumptuous titles—how good they taste in the mouth!" The Nizam of Hyderabad, the Maharajah of Travancore, the Nabob of Jubbelpore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Nawab of Mysore, the Ranee of Gulnare, the Ahkoond of Swats, the Rao of Rohilkund, the Gaikwar of Baroda. India runs lavishly to names; the god Vishnu has one hundred and eight of them, all peculiarly holy. Mark knew them all by heart once; now he can only remember "John W."

He finds in the religious thought of the average Hindu a certain utilitarian quality, the outcome of a crude philosophy. "How did you get your English?" he asks his bearer. "Is it an acquirement or just a gift of God?"

"After some hesitation, piously:

"Yes, he very good. Christian god very good, Hindu god very good, too. Two million Hindu god, one Christian god—make two million and one. All mine; two million and one god. I got a plenty. Sometime I pray all time at those, keep it up, go all time every day; give something at shrine, all good for me, make me better man; good for me, good for my family, dam good."

On every page of this narrative we are impressed with the catholicity and comprehensiveness of the writer's sympathies; nothing human or animal is foreign to him. For nearly three pages he is held, spell-bound, by the graces and virtues of a certain dog that he found in the train coming from Baroda—a long low dog, with short, strange legs. "With age that dog's back was liable to sag"; it seemed to him that it would have been a more practicable dog if it had had some more legs. It had a long nose, and floppy ears that hung down, and a resigned expression of countenance. He did not like to ask what kind of dog it was, because he felt that the gentleman must be sensitive about it.

The chapters on Thuggee, Suttee, the Black Death, and the Great Mutiny, are of serious and engrossing interest, embodying, as they do, the most thrilling details from the official reports of Major Sleeman and others.

In the familiar incident of a Hindu servant, waiting the call of his "sahib," Mark Twain finds occasion to express, with characteristic shrewdness and drollery, his keen sense of the contrasted conditions—Indian passivity and stagnation on the one hand, American restlessness, impatience, and turmoil on the other:

"I was up at dawn, and walked around the veranda, past the rows of sleepers. In front of one door a Hindu servant was squatting, waiting for his master to call him. He had polished the yellow shoes and placed them by the door, and now he had nothing to do but wait. It was freezing cold, but there he was, as motionless as a sculptured image, and as patient. It troubled me. I wanted to say to him, 'Don't crouch there like that and freeze; nobody requires it of you; stir around and get warm.' But I hadn't the words. I thought of saying *jeldy jow*, but I couldn't remember what it meant, so I didn't say it. I knew another phrase, but it wouldn't come to my mind. I moved on, purposing to dismiss him from my thoughts, but his bare legs and bare feet kept him there. They kept drawing me back from the sunny side to a point whence I could see him. At the end of an hour he had not changed his attitude in the least degree. It was a curious and impressive exhibition of meekness and patience, or fortitude or indifference, I did not know which. But it worried me, and it was spoiling my morning. In fact, it spoiled two hours of it quite thoroughly. I quitted this vicinity, then, and left him to punish himself as much as he might want to. But up to that time the man had not changed his attitude a hair. He will always remain with me, I suppose; his figure never grows vague in my memory. Whenever I read of Indian resignation, Indian patience under wrongs, hardships, and misfortunes, he comes before me. He becomes a personification, and stands for India in trouble. And for untold ages India in trouble has been pursued with the very remark which I was going to utter, but didn't, because its meaning had slipped me: *jeldy jow*! ('Come, shove along!') Why, it was the very thing."

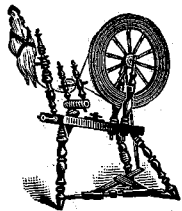
BUSINESS SITUATION.

Reports for the beginning of the year dwell on the reasons for encouraging prospects of trade. *Bradstreet's* table of index numbers for 1897 shows a higher point than for three years. The index of 98 leading staples on January 1, 1898, was 80,149, compared to 79,437 December 1, 1897; 72,828 in July; 75,004 in January; and 80,700 on January 1, 1895. The money market is favorable to New York. London sales of American securities are taken up at home. In the stock market the purchase of government telegraph in Mexico by the Western Union, and the proposed change of motive power by the Manhattan Elevated road have been features. Sixty most active stocks have risen 62 cents per share, while trust stocks have declined 86 cents.

Distributive and Industrial Indications.—"Distributive trade remains rather quiet, mild weather throughout the country tending to check distribution of winter goods. Prices generally remain steady or tend upward, except for some grades of iron, and orders for spring trade, where received, are encouraging. Industrial activity is most manifest at the West, where the demand for iron is very large. A feature of the week was the placing of an order by one railroad for 100,000 tons of steel rails, with smaller orders aggregating in the neighborhood of 25,000 tons more. Pig-iron production is now at an unprecedented rate, the furnace capacity being estimated at 1,000,000 tons a month. Prices and stocks begin to show the influence of this immense production. At the South manufacturing activity is a feature, sales of iron

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being very heavy. A good export demand for cotton and grain at steady prices is a feature. At the East a number of strikes against wage reductions are reported or expected in the cotton industry. Some woolen mills, working on heavy men's-wear goods, are refusing orders, their capacity being fully booked. Anthracite-coal production, it is hoped in that trade, will be restricted sufficiently to allow of the advance of 20 to 40 cents per ton being maintained. Weather has been disappointing at the Northwest, but an improvement in the demand developed at some centers as the week advanced. The rush to Alaska has already begun on the Pacific coast. Freight charters are reported lower. Export trade continues large, a gain of 8 per cent. on the total export of breadstuffs, cotton, mineral oils, cattle and hogs, and provisions being shown both for December and the calendar year."—*Bradstreet's*, January 15.

Satisfactory Financial Prospect.—"The year has opened with a very satisfactory prospect. It is all the better that there is no wild excitement in the speculative markets, and while stocks advance a little, grain yields a little. The payments through principal clearing-houses, notwithstanding a decrease at New York, owing to less activity in stocks, are 2.6 per cent. larger than in 1892, and 10.1 per cent. larger outside New York. Earnings of all railroads in the United States reporting for December, \$43,364,279, indicate substantially the same rate of increase, exceeding last year's by 10.5 per cent., and the earnings of 1892 for the same roads by 1.3 per cent. Since 1892 was on the whole the most prosperous year thus far, comparisons indicate, notwithstanding the lowest prices ever known, that the volume of business is larger, and, in spite of some cutting of rates, the earnings of railroads are larger than in the best year of past history."—*Dun's Review*, January 15.

Movement of Crops.—"The wheat market has been curiously languid, yielding $\frac{1}{4}$ of a cent., altho Atlantic exports amount to 6,056,788 bushels for the two weeks of January against 3,986,317 last year, and Pacific exports for the week have been 1,979,676 bushels. Western receipts continue so heavy that with the greatest accumulation of wheat at Chicago ever known there is little encouragement for speculation, and receipts were 5,727,250 bushels for two weeks against 3,098,668 bushels last year. Corn exports continue large, tho not equal to last year's, amounting to 3,136,688 bushels against 4,147,652 bushels for the week last year, and the price declined about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a cent. Spot cotton is a sixteenth lower for middling uplands, mainly because of the stoppage of some mills by difficulty about wages. But nothing is definitely known about the quantity of cotton yet coming forward, and one report of creditable character puts the year's yield at 10,570,250 bales, tho results thus far do not quite justify so large an estimate."—*Dun's Review*, January 15.

Canadian Trade.—"A January thaw has made the roads poor in Canada, but the falling-off in distribution is regarded as only temporary. Trade at Montreal presents more animation than for some time past. At Toronto wheat is weaker on a less active export demand. Canadian sugar refiners have lowered prices to discourage importations of Dutch and German refined. In Nova Scotia snow is desired by farmers and lumber men, but in New Brunswick too much snow interferes with the latter's operations. Fish trade prospects are good. Canadian failures number 58, against 48 last week, 159 in the week a year ago, 74 in 1896, and 64 in 1895. Canadian bank clearings this week aggregate \$29,631,551, an increase of 6 per cent. over last week and of 35 per cent. over this week a year ago. [*Dun's Review*: 349 to 455 last year.]"—*Bradstreet's*, January 15.

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CONSUMPTION.

From Dr. Hunter's Lectures on the Progress of Medical Science in Lung Diseases.

The medical profession of the civilized world now concedes that Consumption is always a disease of the lungs and always caused by the bacillus germ. For hundreds of years it was supposed to be a disease of the blood and general system, caused by inheritance, and on that false theory was treated by medicines given through the stomach, and with such inevitable fatality that it came to be regarded as incurable.

The "Germ Theory" first announced by Dr. Martin in 1722 was adopted by Dr. Barron in 1819, by Dr. Carmichael in 1836, by Prof. Lanza in 1849, and by myself in 1851.

With these exceptions the whole profession held to the old doctrine and continued to oppose and deny the truth of the "Germ Theory" until after 1882, when Dr. Robert Koch, of Berlin, proved its indisputable truth by showing the actual germs that produce the disease in the lungs and expectorated matter of consumptives. But even then the new doctrine was not publicly accepted, nor the old treatment changed. In 1891 it was adopted and publicly acknowledged by all Medical Schools as the only true theory of consumption. The bacillus germ feeds upon and destroys the substance of the lungs, as maggots devour raw flesh.

From whence do these germs come? The atmosphere is filled with countless millions of different kinds, each having its appointed mission in the economy of nature. All living things are consumed by them after death. They are harmless to healthy bodies, but assail and prey upon diseased tissues.

The germs in the air are the cause of many different diseases, each named according to its kind: Scald Head, Leprosy, Ring Worm, and the Itch are common germ diseases.

Consumption is caused by the tubercle bacillus, a germ found in the air of all climates. In health the lungs are effectually protected from the bacilli by the Epithelium, a delicate membrane which lines the mucous surfaces of the air passages—tubes and cells of the lungs, just as the cuticle covers and protects the external surface or skin of the body.

The Epithelium is the natural safeguard of the lungs. Without its protection every human being would get consumption and the earth be depopulated, but while it remains unbroken the lungs are safe, and consumption can not possibly arise.

The chief diseases which endanger the Epithelium and render us liable to consumption are Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Pneumonia. You must first get a chronic inflammation of the lung surfaces, severe enough to break and destroy the Epithelium, before you can get consumption. You may have chronic bronchitis a long time before the Epithelium is broken. These diseases are the nursery from which consumption springs, and therefore always dangerous.

Local inflammations of the air passages and lungs are easily and quickly cured by local treatment applied directly to the lungs by inhalation, but never by stomach medication. After the Epithelium is broken and the germs have formed a lodgment in the lungs, no diet or nursing, stomach medication or change of air can arrest the lung disease. Nothing short of the actual destruction of the germs and their expulsion from the lungs will save the patient's life. This is effected only by specific germicides applied directly to the germs and germ-infected parts by inhalation. Everything else inevitably fails.

(To be continued.)

(Signed) ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.,
117 West 45th Street,
New York.

NOTE.—A pamphlet explaining Dr. Hunter's treatment of lung complaints can be obtained free by all readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST by addressing him as above.

Current Events.

Monday, January 10.

The Senate decides to debate the **Hawaiian annexation treaty** in executive session. . . . The House continues debate on **civil service**. . . . **Governor Bushnell**, of Ohio, is inaugurated for his second term. . . . Minister Angell reports to the State Department that he has been unable to secure payment of the **indemnity demanded from Turkey**. . . . Senator Chandler, after a conference, says that President McKinley will send the **bimetallie commission to Europe again**. . . . The New Bedford spinners' union decides to **strike**. . . . **Mrs. Augusta Naack** pleads guilty to manslaughter in New York, and is **sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment**, for complicity in the Guldensuppe murder.

By an **agreement between England, Russia, and Japan**, each country is to have a commissioner of customs in Korea. . . . The **trial of Count Esterhazy**, accused of writing letters reflecting on the French army, is begun in Paris.

The **stringency in money in India** is so great that it is believed gold shipments will be made. . . . **Richard Arthur Prince**, the assassin of William Terris, actor, is declared insane, and will be tried under the lunatics act.

Tuesday, January 11.

In the Senate Mr. Fairbanks speaks in favor of the **immigration bill**, and the **Hawaiian treaty** is taken up in executive session. . . . In the House debate closes on **civil service**; and the appropriation bill, including the provision for maintaining the civil-service commission, is passed. . . . The branches of the Ohio legislature ballot separately, the senate giving **Mr. Hanna** seventeen votes, the House fifty-six, insuring his election on joint ballot; the opposition voted for Mayor McKisson, Republican, of Cleveland.

United States Civil-Service Commissioner Rice announces his resignation. . . . **Martin A. Knapp** is elected chairman of the **Interstate Commerce Commission**. . . . The New Jersey legislature meets at Trenton.

Count Esterhazy is acquitted by the French court-martial of the charge of aiding enemies of France. . . . It is said that the **Carlist movement** is growing rapidly in Spain. . . . It is said that the **Chinese loan** by Great Britain will amount to \$20,000,000. . . . Further accounts of **great suffering among Cubans** are received at Washington.

Wednesday, January 12.

The Senate discusses the **Hawaiian annexation treaty** in secret session. . . . The House passes an **urgent deficiency bill** amounting to \$1,747,843; the committee on currency and banking gives a hearing to the representatives of the Indianapolis monetary commission. . . . **Marcus A. Hanna is elected Senator** for both the short and long terms by the Ohio legislature in joint assembly, receiving seventy-three votes. . . . The President transfers **Edwin H. Conger**, of Iowa, present minister to Brazil, to the Chinese mission, and nominates **Charles Page Bryan**, of Illinois, for minister to Brazil. . . . **Marcus S. Brewer**, Michigan, is appointed **civil-service commissioner**. . . . Two Republican factions and the Democrats nominate local tickets in Philadelphia. . . . The **fusion of all Silver elements** in Minnesota is reported. . . . **N. B. Ratchford**, is elected president of the **united mine workers' meeting** in Columbus, Ohio.

. . . A convention of anti-saloon associations opens in Columbus, Ohio.

The new **Japanese Cabinet** is completed, with the Marquis Ito as premier. . . . A **mob in Havana** attacks two newspaper offices, on account of recent attacks on Spanish officers in Cuba. . . . General Gonzalez Nunez, the new **captain-general of Porto Rico**, dies upon his arrival at the island. . . . A police report in Brazil indicts twenty persons, including the vice-president, for participating in the **conspiracy to assassinate Dr. Moraes**, president. . . . **Emile Zola**, in an open letter to President Faure, **accuses members of the Esterhazy court-martial of perjury**. . . . The capital of **Amboyna**, one of the Molucca Islands, is destroyed by an earthquake, fifty persons being killed.

Thursday, January 13.

The Senate adopts a resolution requesting the President to give information concerning the protection of **American citizens in Cuba**; the **immigration bill** is debated. . . . The House finishes the consideration of the **agricultural appropriation bill**. . . . The Secretary of State submits to Congress the report of the **Nicaragua Canal commission**, with a request for \$100,000 additional. . . . It is reported from Honolulu that **President Dole**, of Hawaii, is on his way to Washington. . . . **Governor L. M. Shaw**, of Iowa, is inaugurated at Des Moines. . . . The Indiana supreme court decides that **life insurance policies** are not taxable. . . . Judge Richards, Chicago, sets aside the verdict of \$21,000 damages, given to Engineer Ketcham, against the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad for alleged **blacklisting** and grants a new trial.

Quiet is restored in Havana; and it is claimed that the rioting had no political significance. . . . The French Government decides to **prosecute M. Zola** for charges in his letter to President Faure; the Chamber of Deputies gives a vote of

CATARRH OF THE STOMACH.

A Pleasant, Simple, but Safe, Effective Cure for it.

Catarrh of the stomach has long been considered the next thing to incurable.

The usual symptoms are a full or bloating sensation after eating, accompanied sometimes with sour or watery risings, a formation of gases, causing pressure on the heart and lungs and difficult breathing; headache, fickle appetite, nervousness, and a general played-out, languid feeling.

There is often a foul taste in the mouth, coated tongue, and if the interior of the stomach could be seen it would show a slimy, inflamed condition.

The cure for this common and obstinate trouble is found in a treatment which causes the food to be readily, thoroughly digested before it has time to ferment and irritate the delicate mucous surfaces of the stomach.

To secure a prompt and healthy digestion is the one necessary thing to do, and when normal digestion is secured the catarrhal condition will have disappeared.

According to Dr. Harlanson the safest and best treatment is to use after each meal a tablet, composed of Diastase, Aseptic Pepsin, a little Nux, Golden Seal, and fruit acids.

These tablets can now be found at all drug-stores under the name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and, not being a patent medicine, can be used with perfect safety and assurance that healthy appetite and thorough digestion will follow their regular use after meals.

Mr. N. J. Booher, of 2710 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill., writes: "Catarrh is a local condition resulting from a neglected cold in the head, whereby the lining membrane of the nose becomes inflamed and the poisonous discharge therefrom, passing backward into the throat, reaches the stomach, thus producing catarrh of the stomach. Medical authorities prescribed for me for three years for catarrh of stomach without cure, but to-day I am the happiest of men after using only one box of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets. I cannot find appropriate words to express my good feeling.

"I have found flesh, appetite, and sound rest from their use."

Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is the safest preparation as well as the simplest and most convenient remedy for any form of indigestion, catarrh of stomach, biliousness, sour stomach, heartburn and bloating, after meals.

Send for little book, mailed free, on stomach troubles, by addressing Stuart Co., Marshall, Mich. The tablets can be found at all drug-stores.

Strange New Shrub that Cures Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Rheumatism, etc. Free.

We have previously described the new botanic discovery, Alkavis, which proves a specific cure for diseases caused by Uric acid in the blood, or disorder of the Kidneys or urinary organs. It is now stated that Alkavis is a product of the well-known Kava-Kava Shrub, and is a specific cure for these diseases just as quinine is for malaria. Hon. R. C. Wood, of Lowell, Ind., writes that in four weeks Alkavis cured him of kidney and bladder disease of ten years' standing, and Rev. Thomas M. Owen, of West Pawlett, Vt., gives similar testimony. Many ladies also testify to its wonderful curative powers in disorders peculiar to womanhood. The only importers of Alkavis so far are the Church Kidney Cure Co., of 418 Fourth Avenue, New York, and they are so anxious to prove its value that for the sake of introduction they will send a free treatment of Alkavis prepaid by mail to every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST who is a sufferer from any form of Kidney or Bladder disorder, Bright's Disease, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in Back, Female Complaints, or other affliction due to improper action of the Kidneys or Urinary Organs. We advise all Sufferers to send their names and address to the company, and receive the Alkavis free. It is sent to you entirely free, to prove its wonderful curative power.

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confidence to the Government; M. Scheurer-Kestner, a defender of **Dreyfus**, is defeated for reelection to the office of president of the senate. . . . The Swedish foreign office is informed that Professor **Andree's** balloon was seen early in August by persons in British Columbia.

Friday, January 14.

The Senate in executive session **postpones** action on the nomination of Attorney-General **McKenna** for Supreme Court Justice; in open session Mr. Hoar proposes a constitutional amendment **changing Inauguration Day** from March 4 to April 30; the President's approval of the award of the **Bering Sea commission** is received; the committee on election decides against H. H. **Corbett's** claim to a seat from Oregon. . . . The House passes the **agricultural appropriation** bill; to avoid debate on Cuban affairs consideration of the consular and diplomatic bill is postponed. . . . The **Tippecanoe Club**, Cleveland, asks several opponents of Senator Hanna's election to resign. . . . The **Middle-of-the-road Populists** convene at St. Louis. . . . Chief Justice Fuller, United States Supreme Court, grants a stay of proceedings in the **Illinois civil-service test suit**. . . . Judge Taft, United States court, Columbus, Ohio, issues an **injunction** in the case of the attempt to collect a **state tax**, imposed on manufacturers of beer outside of the State. . . . **William Rockefeller** testifies in Philadelphia concerning an agreement between the Standard Oil Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad.

A decree is issued in **Havana**, forbidding the publication of cable despatches without **censorship**. . . . A bill is introduced in the **Indian Council** for the issue of **currency notes** against gold. . . . The striking **London engineers** declare their willingness to arbitrate the question of hours of work.

Saturday, January 15.

The House, alone in session, considers the **army appropriation** bill; eulogies of the late Representative **Milliken, of Maine**, are delivered. . . . M. Cambon, the new **French ambassador** to the United States, is received by President McKinley. . . . The **Kentucky Trust Company**, of Louisville, assigns. . . . The **Dolgeville**, New York, electric power plant is started. Capt. **Oberlin M. Carter**, army engineer, is **court-martialed** in Savannah, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the Government out of about \$3,000,000.

It is reported that three days' **rioting** have ended in **Havana**. . . . The **Ontario legislature** passes two **retaliatory laws**, because of the alien labor act and lumber duty.

Sunday, January 16.

The **North Atlantic squadron** leaves Hampton Roads for **Key West**. . . . A. C. Greenleaf, a despondent bookkeeper, commits **suicide by jumping from the sixteenth floor** of the Masonic Temple in Chicago. . . . General Booth and his son Ballington confer and agree to cease public controversy. . . . Deaths: Hon. **Benjamin Butterworth**, United States commissioner of patents, at Thomasville, Ga.; **Logan Carlisle**, son of the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, in New York; **Adam Earle**, first president of the Big Four Railway Co., in Lafayette, Ind.

It is reported that rioters **attempt to stone M. Zola's house** in Paris, on account of his connection with the **Dreyfus case**. . . . Sir Power Palmer succeeds Sir William Lockhart as commander of the British force in Northwest India. Charles Pelham Villiers, "**Father of the House of Commons**," dies.

PERSONALS.

GARDINER G. HUBBARD.

THE late Gardiner G. Hubbard, who died in his suburban home, Washington, D. C., on December 11, in the seventy-sixth year of his age, was a New England man, notable, says the *Springfield Republican*, in the furtherance of important enterprises and philanthropic measures, and especially as a leader in the instruction of the deaf in speaking and in the interest of the telephone, being the first and strongest original promoter of the Bell Telephone Company.

To quote further: "He was born in Boston August 25, 1822, the son of Samuel and Mary (Greene) Hubbard; his father was a lawyer of note and a judge of the supreme court of the State from 1842 until his death; and his ancestry belonged to the early emigration from England. Gardiner Greene

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Hubbard was a graduate of Dartmouth, class of '41, completed the course of the Harvard law school and afterward studied with Benjamin R. Curtis, whose partner he became. His residence was in Cambridge and in Boston until 1873, when he removed to Washington for its milder climate, and since then the national capital had been his home. He gave up the practise of law in 1878 to devote his energies to the Bell Telephone Company, which he projected and in which he was a large stockholder. It is especially interesting that he was led into this business through the fact that his daughter Mabel lost her hearing in a severe sickness, and was threatened with the loss of speech as well. He looked into the matter, and became convinced that the deaf could be taught to speak, through the system of Alexander Bell, whose son, Alexander Melville Bell, brought to this country the science of visible speech. Mr. Hubbard opened a school which he maintained for some years at his own expense, and this was the initial experiment which resulted in the establishment of the celebrated Clarke Institute of Northampton. His daughter subsequently married Alexander Graham Bell, son and grandson of the Bells aforementioned. He accepted Professor Bell's invention of the telephone at the start, and it is said that with the words of Sir William Thomson (Lord Kelvin) when he first listened to the telephone, Mr. Hubbard not only exclaimed: 'My God, it

does speak,' but added: 'and I will make the world hear it.' He kept his word, and made the invention the vast commercial success it is; he bought the Berliner patents; and he went to Europe and organized a number of companies, obtaining the necessary concessions in various countries. In Cambridge he was largely interested in local improvements, being president of the first street railway company in the city and also of the water-works and gaslight companies. For ten years he was a member of the State Board of Education, and a very useful one. In Washington he had been prominent in the national geographical society, the forestry association, and other bodies, and was a regent of the Columbian University. President Grant made him special commissioner on railway mail transportation, and he brought about many reforms in that service. He was one of the earliest and most persistent advocates of a national postal telegraph. Mr. Hubbard retained his interest in his college, and among other matters paid for the Dartmouth lectures of Henry L. Dawes on American history. In Washington he had a large house, where he entertained freely, and for many years his dinner to the Massachusetts Senators and Representatives had been one of the features of the social season there. He had acquired a considerable estate, and it is thought that he has left many bequests for public purposes."

CHESS.

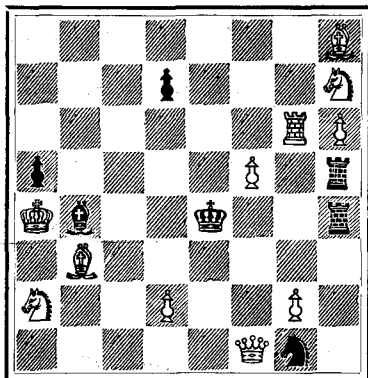
All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."

Problem 255.

BY MAX J. MEYER.

First-Prize Winner.

Black—Seven Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

White mates in two moves.

Solution of Problems.

No. 249.

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|
| 1. K—Kt sq | 2. Q—Kt 2, mate |
| 1. K x R | 2. Q x P, mate |
| 1. B x R | 2. Q x B, mate |
| 1. B—K 7 | 2. Q—B 4, mate |
| 1. Kt any | 2. Kt x R, mate |
| 1. R—Kt 4 ch | 2. R—K 3, mate |
| 1. K P x P or —K 4 | 2. B—Kt 7, mate |
| 1. Q P x P | 2. Kt—Q 2, mate |
| 1. B P x P | |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., University of Virginia; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; F. H. Johnston, Elizabeth City, N. C.; the Rev. I. W. Bieber, Bethlehem, Pa.; C. F. Putney, Independence, Iowa; Ad. F. Reim, New Ulm, Minn.; Dr. W. S. Frick, Philadelphia; J. C. Eppens, Canal Dover, Ohio; C. Q. De France, Lincoln, Neb.; "Ramus," Carbondale, Pa.; G. Patterson, Winnipeg, Man.; R. J. Moore, Riverton, Ala.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; J. H. Witte, Santa Cruz, Cal.

Comments: "A beautiful group of harmonies, not easy to play"—M. W. H. "Interesting because of the number and beauty of the variations, but not as difficult as the average Pulitzer"—F. S. F. "A beauty"—F. H. J. "Key well hidden"—I. W. B. "It's a good one"—C. F. P. "A fine problem, and fully worthy of its author"—A. F. R. "Surely, a poem in Chess"—C. Q. De F. "Ah! the King must move first, but be careful how"—R. "A royal mover of sublime ingenuity"—R. J. M.

Very many of our solvers went wide of the mark with K—Kt 3, answered by Kt—B 5.

No. 250.

- | | | |
|-----------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. Kt—K 7 | 2. B—Kt 4 ch | 3. B—B 3, mate |
| 1. K—Q 3 | 2. K—K 4 | 3. Q x B, mate |
| 1. | 2. K—B 2 | 3. Q—B sq, mate |
| 1. | 2. B—Kt 4 ch | 3. |
| 1. K—Q 5 | 2. K—B 5 | 3. |

- | | | |
|----------|---------------|------------------|
| 1. | 2. Kt—Kt 8 ch | 3. B—B 3, mate |
| 1. K—B 3 | 2. K—K 4 must | 3. B—Kt 7, mate |
| 1. B x Q | 2. K—K 5 must | 3. Kt—Kt 8, mate |
| 1. B x B | 2. K—B 3 must | 3. Kt x Kt, mate |
| 1. P x P | 2. K—B 5 must | 3. B x B, mate |
| 1. P—B 6 | 2. K—K 5 must | 3. |

Correct solution received from M. W. H., F. S. Ferguson, F. H. Johnston, the Rev. I. W. Bieber, C. F. Putney, Ad. F. Reim, Dr. Frick, R. J. Moore, J. C. Eppens; the Rev. H. Rembe, Desboro, Ont.; J. G. O'Callaghan, Low Moor, Va.; O. H. G., Stockton, Cal.

Comments: "A fine composition, by no means easy"—M. W. H. "An excellent composition"—F. S. F. "Another of the Doctor's good ones"—F. H. J. "A Chess-nut not easily disembarred"—I. W. B. "Another good one to the Doctor's credit"—C. F. P. "A remarkably clean problem, correct to a fault. The Kt's move gives Black an abundance of rope—to hang himself with"—A. F. R. "Grand and majestic problem"—R. J. M. "An excellent problem—worthy of the man who planned it"—O. H. G.

J. C. Eppens, the Rev. I. W. Bieber, H. W. Barry, of Boston, and Lyman, of Tahkeestec, were successful with 247. I. W. B. names it "A South American boa-constrictor." Many of our solvers have not been able to see any use for the B on K sq or the P on K 2. These pieces are supposed to be superfluous. We are under obligations to M. W. H. for the following analysis showing the necessity for these pieces:

(a) Remove the B and we might have:

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Kt(Q 3)—B 5 | 2. K—K sq | 3. B x P, mate |
| 1. P Bishops | 2. K x P must | 3. |

(b) Remove the P on K 2, and we might have:

- | | | |
|----------------|---------------|----------------|
| 1. Kt(Q 3)—B 5 | 2. K—K 2 | 3. B x P, mate |
| 1. P Bishops | 2. K x P must | 3. |

And so likewise:

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Kt(Q 3)—B 5 | 2. B x P, or P B 3 | 3. P—B 3, or B x P, mate |
| 1. P Q's or K's | 2. Any | 3. |

Therefore the B and P are necessary to present a variety of solutions.

J. C. Eppens, H. W. Barry; Mrs. S. H. Wright, Tate, Ga.; F. B. Osgood, North Conway, N. H.; L. A. Gunder, Colorado Springs; W. K. Van De Grift, Lima, Ohio; C. A. F., Omro, Wis.; C. Suppe, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.; K. O. McEwen, Detroit, got 248. Mr. Barry speaks of this problem as a "wonderful composition."

The Correspondence Tourney.

THIRTY-EIGHTH GAME.

Vienna Game.

- | | | | |
|------------------------|--------------------------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| V. BRENT, New Orleans. | J. W. RAYMOND, Hartford, Conn. | V. BRENT, White. | J. W. RAYMOND, Black. |
| 1. P—K 4 | 1. P—K 4 | 1. Q—Kt 5 | 1. B—B 4 ch |
| 2. Kt—Q 3 | 2. Kt—Q 3 | 2. K—Kt 3 | 2. P—B 3 |
| 3. P—K 4 | 3. P x P (b) | 3. P x P | 3. P x P |
| 4. Kt—K 3 | 4. P—K 4 (c) | 4. K—K 2 | 4. R—Q Kt sq ch |
| 5. P—K 4 | 5. B—K 2 (d) | 5. Q—K 2 | 5. Castles (h) |
| 6. P x P | 6. B x P | 6. Kt—R 4 | 6. B—Kt 3 |
| 7. P—Q 4 (e) | 7. P—Q 3 | 7. Q—Kt 3 | 7. Q—R 4 ch |
| 8. Kt—Q 5 | 8. B—Kt 5 | 8. K—Kt 2 | 8. Q—Kt 4 (i) |
| 9. P—B 3 | 9. B—R 5 ch | 9. B—K 2 | 9. B x Kt |
| 10. K—Q 2 | 10. B—Kt 6 | 10. B x P | 10. Q—B 3 |
| 11. K—B 2 | 11. Kt—B 3 | 11. Q—Kt 4 | 11. B—B 7 |
| 12. Q—Q 3 (f) | 12. Kt x Kt | 12. Q—K 2 | 12. B x P ch (j) |
| 13. P x Kt | 13. Kt—K 2 (g) | 13. B x B | 13. Q—K 3 |
| 14. Q—B 4 | 14. Q—Q 2 | 14. R x R P | 14. Resigns. |

Notes by One of the Judges, and Mr. Brent.

(a) Kt—K 3 is the better move.

(b) There is nothing gained in taking the P, but, rather, enables White to establish a strong center. Kt—B 3 is evidently stronger in every way.

(c) There are a number of reasons against this move, the principal of which is that it weakens very materially Black's King's wing, and also assists White in his development.

(d) P—Kt 5 is better.—Mr. B.

(e) The dangerous P is out of the way and White can proceed with his original idea.

(f) A clerical mistake. B—Q 3 was intended, tho Q—3 was sent. From this on, White is in trouble.—Mr. B.

(g) Threatening to win the Q.

(h) Very bad; permitting White to institute a very strong counter attack. B—K 3 looks like the stronger combination.

(i) In his endeavor to save the P, he gives up the attack. R—Kt 3 followed by K R—Kt sq gives a very strong position.

(j) A mistake. Q—K 3 is the proper move. A post mortem is now being held.—Mr. B.

THIRTY-NINTH GAME.

Scotch Gambit.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|
| COURTENAY, New York. | V. BRENT, New Orleans. | COURTENAY, White. | V. BRENT, Black. |
| 1. P—K 4 | 1. P—K 4 | 1. B x B | 1. R—K sq (d) |
| 2. Kt—K 3 | 2. Kt—Q 3 | 2. P—Q 2 | 2. P—Q Kt 3 |
| 3. P—Q 4 | 3. P x P | 3. B—Q 4 | 3. B—Kt 2 (e) |
| 4. Kt x P | 4. B—B 4 | 4. B x Kt | 4. P x P (f) |
| 5. B—K 3 | 5. Q—B 3 | 5. P x P | 5. R x B |
| 6. P—Q 3 | 6. Kt—K 2 | 6. B—B 4 ch | 6. K—R sq |
| 7. Q—Q 2 (a) | 7. Kt—K 4 | 7. Castles | 7. Kt—Q 3 |
| 8. B—Kt 5 | 8. Q—Kt 3 | 8. B—Q 3 | 8. R—K R 4 (g) |
| 9. P—K 3 (b) | 9. P—K 3 | 9. Q—R sq | 9. R—Q sq |
| 10. B—K 2 | 10. Castles | 10. P—K 5 (h) | 10. Kt—K 4 (i) |
| 11. Q—K 2 | 11. P—Q 4 | 11. B x Kt | 11. R x B |
| 12. Kt—K 5 (c) | 12. Kt x Kt | 12. Resigns. | |

Notes by One of the Judges, and Mr. Brent.

(a) B—Q 4 is best.

(b) A weak move. B—Q 3 is better, altho White has, already, a bad game.

(c) Apparently expecting to win the exchange.—Mr. B.

(d) Well played. If P x Kt, Kt—Q 6 ch; B—K 2, B x P; Q—Kt sq, Kt x B; Q x B; Q x Kt P, etc.

(e) Spillicator calls this a *coup de repos*.

(f) Still playing it for all it is worth. Just suppose the B tries to get away, and see what the consequences will be.

(g) Preferable to winning the P.—Mr. B.

(h) Premature.—Mr. B.

(i) Black might play Q x B with advantage. But the text-move leaves White without resources. There are many interesting variations at this point, but none seems to give a sufficient defense to Black's attack.—Mr. B.

ERRATA.

Thirty-fifth game, Black's 12th should be R—Q 5.

Thirty-sixth game, in note (c), read K's side instead of Kt's side.

Thirty-seventh game, note (l) is a mistake.

"American Chess-Magazine."

The December, Christmas, number of this valuable publication is, as usual, full of good things. We have the fourth part of the very interesting history of "Early Chess Literature." In "The Professor's Spectacles" a fourth-rate player is made to take position among the first-raters, and even to win the world's championship, because he looked through Professor Andersen's spectacles when he played Chess. J. W. D., who tells the story, does not intimate that he is illustrating the fact that if a poor player would look as Andersen did, he would become an expert. Francis Marion Crawford, the "Romancer-Realist," is presented as one of the "Noted Americans Who Play Chess." Instead of the regular problems, there are given a number of Christmas Problems, presumably for Chess-fiends who haven't anything else to do, for here is a sui-mate in 60 moves; another in 32 moves, together with eight-movers, nine-movers, thirteen-movers, etc. What shall we say of our friend, Mr. Walter Pulitzer? He gets a world-wide reputation as a Chess-Harmonist, then he expresses his harmonies musically; then he combines harmony and rhythm, and reveals his poetical genius. Surely this were enough for one man! But, no. He now adds a "Dramatic Sketch" to his other works, and we must hereafter know him as "Walter Pulitzer, Chess-Harmonist, Musician, Poet, Dramatist," and we are quite sure that *et cetera* will be added in a short time.

Chess-Nuts.

In making a comparison between Chess and Checkers Mr. Harry Pillsbury, who is a first-rate Checker-player, is reported to have said, "Chess is what you see," inferring that Checkers is something that you may see. Some one has answered Mr. Pillsbury that Chess is something you don't see, and never will see. Every person who has given Chess any serious study will agree with us that in Chess everything depends on what you see, but also on how far you see. We think we see a great deal at a glance, and then we see that we are in trouble simply because we didn't see far enough. We usually speak of analyzing a game or a position. It strikes us, now that Mr. Pillsbury has given us the word "see," that a position or game should be subjected to a diagnosis—you want to know it through and through; therefore, to see a position is not enough.

We received a circular some time ago that led us to infer that the tournament in Syracuse was under the auspices of the New York Chess-Association. This, it seems, was not the fact, for we have received a communication from Mr. H. J. Rogers, president of the New York State Association, stating that the regular midwinter meeting of that Association is to be held in New York City, on Washington's Birthday.

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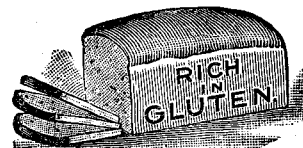
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